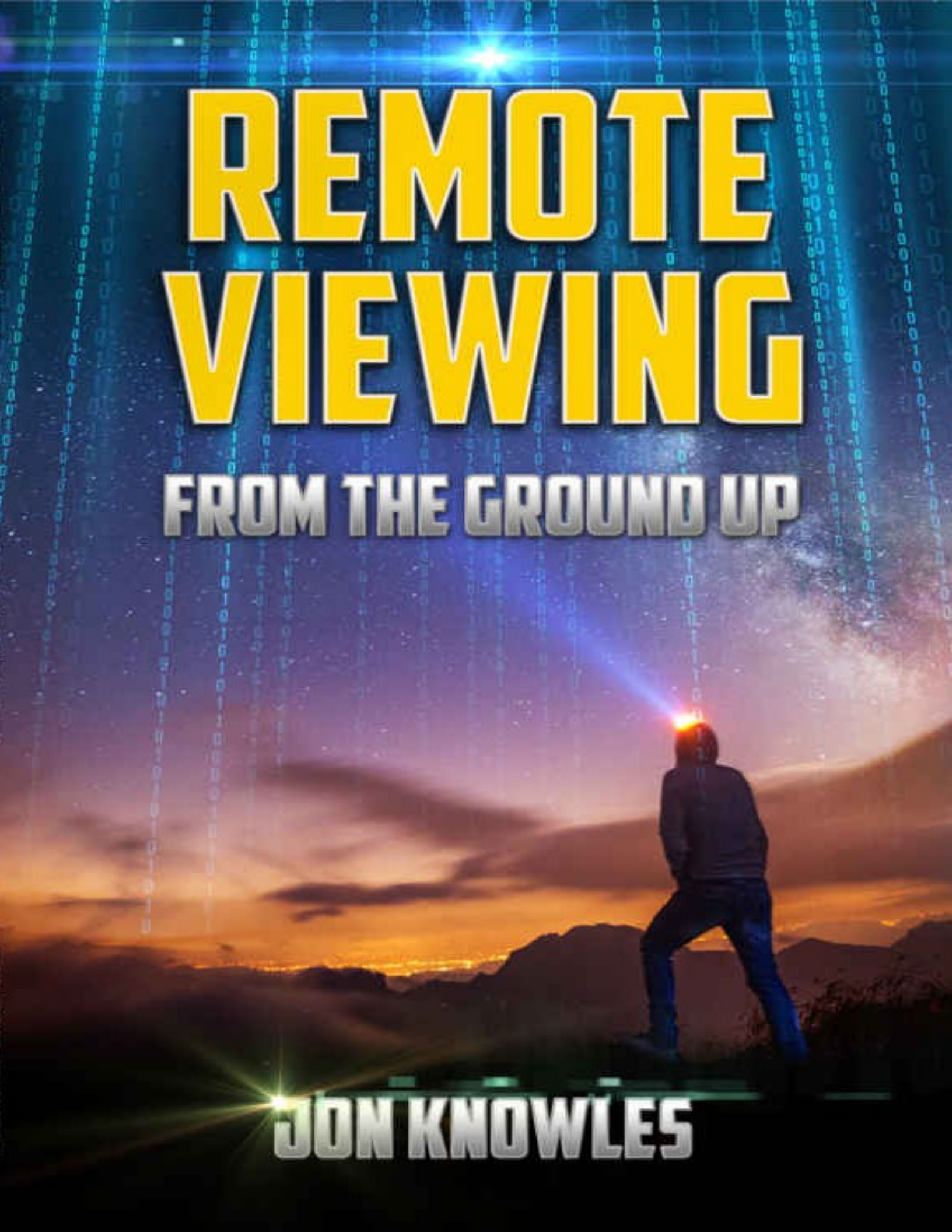
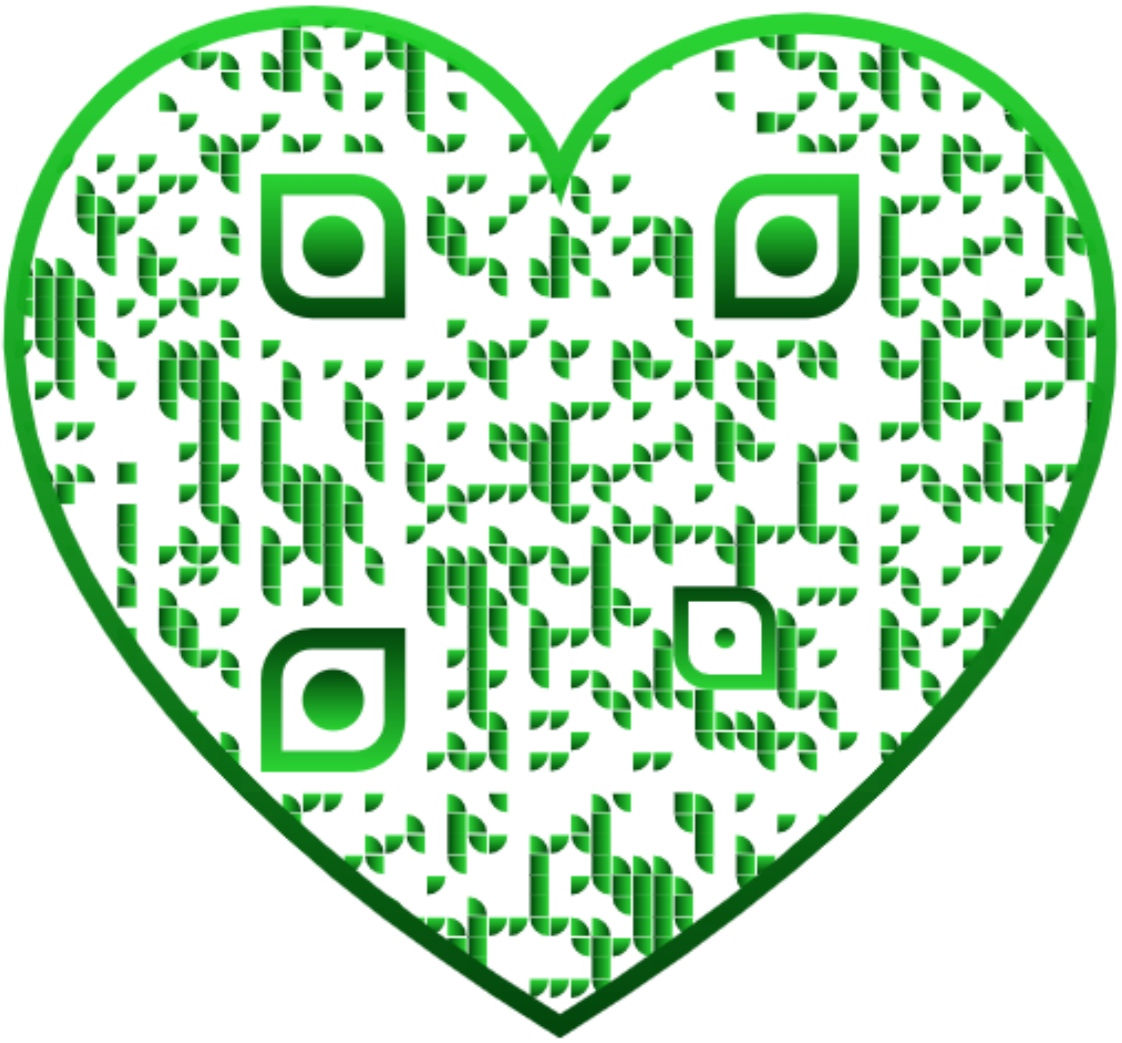

REMOTE VIEWING
FROM THE GROUND UP
JON KNOWLES



Remote Viewing
from the
Ground Up

Jon Knowles

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Forethought

Man should be content with as few points to tip with the fine Web of his Soul, and weave a tapestry empyrean full of symbols for his spiritual eye, of softness for his spiritual touch, of space for his wandering, of distinctness for his luxury. But the Minds of Mortals are so different and bent on such diverse journeys that it may at first appear impossible for any common taste and fellowship to exist between two or three under these suppositions.

It is however quite the contrary. Minds would leave each other in contrary directions, traverse each other in numberless points, and at last greet each other at the journey's end. An old Man and a child would talk together and the old Man be led on his path and the child left thinking. Man should not dispute or assert but whisper results to his neighbour and thus by every germ of spirit sucking the sap from mould ethereal every human might become great, and Humanity instead of being a wide heath of Furze and Briars with here and there a remote Oak or Pine, would become a grand democracy of Forest Trees!

John Keats to John Hamilton Reynolds
From Hampstead, February 19, 1818

Foresound

An example of metamusic, which many listen to before doing a remote viewing session:

Endless Journey (Theta Waves Healing Binaural Noises) by Grey Houston
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KcU6w1Pr5gc

Preface:
From the Ground Up

This book has several purposes.

First, TransDimensional Systems (TDS) was a successful early remote viewing company, but many remote viewers have never heard of TDS, much less the public. Here I offer some of the history of this remarkable group, though not as much as I would like because I was not in the core group in Carlsbad, California, and materials from those days are scarce.

A second aim is to make available documents from and about TDS, including original documents not obtainable elsewhere. Part One of this book is narrative – 20 chapters based on memory, Internet archives, emails and posts, remote viewing sessions, and notes from remote viewing courses and presentations. Part Two consists of project reports and sessions, and documents from the Larger Universe web site.[1]

Why, From the Ground Up?

First, because the book traces one person's discovery of the field, starting out as a newbie, learning the basics, receiving intensive training, becoming a remote viewer on projects, learning to manage a project, viewing and managing for client work, and finally becoming the training coordinator for TDS in the last 6 months of its existence.

Second, because the book is grounded in my own earthbound experiences, which have NOT included the following: shutting down computer networks with my mind, receiving pithy communications from the Galactic Federation, seeing "hammerhead aliens" in my home, conversing with twenty types of extraterrestrials, encountering two-foot lizard-like creatures in my closet, having knowledge of a colony of Martians living under Mt. Baldy, nor that a flare from the sun will destroy life on earth any day now. Nor have I experienced giant beings on Mars a

million years ago or curvaceous aliens at the avocado table in a Los Angeles area supermarket.

Mind boggling as it may seem, prominent remote viewers have reported all of the above. Some might say, to the detriment of the field, because UFO's and aliens are considered fantasy or fabrication by the mainstream and to link remote viewing with aliens challenges disbelief and invites ridicule.

Compared to these, my experiences have been quite ordinary in this extraordinary field called remote viewing.

But I want to be clear. I respect some of the viewers who have reported these things – indeed have worked closely with a few. Some of the reports, in my opinion, have a basis in physical reality. The evidence for the existence of UFO's and aliens is substantial.[2]

Finally, from the ground up because I come from a realist, materialist background. How did I get way up here in the realms of consciousness and remote viewing? That's half the story that I want to tell – the other half being the history of a remarkable group, TransDimensional Systems.

Introduction

Remote Viewing[3] is a psychic art through which you obtain information about people, places, things, and events, including future events, not accessible through the normal senses. This may sound impossible, but the US government sponsored a remote viewing program for more than 20 years at a cost of $20 million, exploring and using this little-known human capability. Whatever you think of the U.S. government, it is not likely it spent that much money over that long a period without some concrete results.

Many of the three dozen books on the subject of remote viewing provide an introduction and overview of the field. They heavily emphasize the remote viewing done in the military, with less space devoted to the extensive RV research at the Stanford Research Institute. Training, operations, and research were the components of what was called the Star Gate program sponsored by U.S. intelligence agencies, in particular the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Most books and articles about remote viewing focus on these two areas – the military program and the SRI programs. Russell Targ, Hal Puthoff, Ed May, Joe McMoneagle, and Stephan Schwartz have written particularly interesting and insightful books about the research side. Several former military viewers have written books about their experiences in the Army unit and some of their students have written books as well. Outside authors like James Schnabel and Jim Marrs have given useful accounts of the field.

While I have been a student of remote viewing, viewer and group/project manager over the past 17 years, I will focus on the years 1999 to 2003 and my involvement with TransDimensional Systems (TDS), probably the most successful remote viewing company in the period just after remote viewing became known to the public (September 1995). TDS stood apart from the research side and the military component, having no direct connection with either. Its primary founder, Pru Calabrese, studied remote viewing with Courtney Brown (a civilian) and went on from there.[4]

I do not know if Pru Calabrese, the primary founder of TDS, will one day write a history of the group. Pru did write a book in 2002, *Intentions: The Intergalactic Bathroom Enlightenment Guide*. However, the book is devoted more to her personal history than to the history of TDS. Her second-in-command, John Vivanco, has written the second book on TDS: *The Time Before the Secret Words*. John's book is a great read, presents client projects and conveys some of the history, but there is much that is not covered. I will attempt to fill in some of the gaps, presenting facets of TDS' daily work, examples of the projects undertaken in training and for clients, and documents posted on the "Larger Universe" web site. I include my experiences as a student, then Intern and finally Training Coordinator. I focus on the period from 1999, when I first heard Pru Calabrese speak, to March 2003 when TDS closed down.

I am not aware of anyone else from TDS who is contemplating writing about this unique group, so, having been a participant myself, I offer this book as an introduction to this "upstart", and for a time extremely successful, group.

This remote viewing odyssey offers varied fare: narrative history, description of conference presentations and remote viewing courses, examples from sessions, detailed explanations of methods, correspondence, and original source materials from the Larger Universe.

I present this material to convey a sense of what it was like to be active in one of the few civilian remote viewing organizations from that time. Two other groups from that period were PSI Tech and the International Remote Viewing Organization (IRVA). Since then perhaps two dozen remote viewing services have been formed, but no other group has offered training while also serving a substantial client base.

A few pointers in evaluating remote viewing sessions:

First: The viewer's impressions may be literal, analogical or metaphorical. The subconscious, as Freud showed, has its own processes which the conscious mind is not aware of. The "sub" conveys impressions about our everyday reality in its own way, which may be literal in some instances but symbolic or metaphorical in others. Naturally, with metaphorical or analogical data, interpretation is a challenge. The better one knows the viewer, the more likely one will be able to understand the viewer's impressions. As we shall see, a strong grasp of this non-literal data was instrumental in the successes TDS achieved.

Second: It may take only one "databit" – one impression--to satisfy a client. Or it may take a few. If the client needs to know the color of a car, an image of a person of interest, a word or drawing may provide that.

Third: Every viewer has bad days and good days. In forty years of scientific research it has not established that a viewer knows when he or she is on or off target. A session generally has impressions relevant to the target/objective and others that do not seem to be so. If remote viewing were more accurate and consistent than it is, it would by now have gone mainstream. Psi has always been considered subtle, fleeting, even trickster-like by researchers and practitioners these past 150 years. Some in the field have stated or implied that remote viewing is more accurate or more reliable than it actually is.

Fourth: The field is still virgin with regard to ratings of viewers' work. There are no ELO ratings or grades. Researchers have found that nearly everyone has psi ability and the potential to remote view, but as with any skill, people have it to different degrees. The researchers at SRI estimated after many years of work that approximately 1 percent of the population has the innate capacity to remote view at a very high level. One of the foremost viewers, Joe McMoneagle, who has been described as "orders of magnitude" better than other top viewers, produces amazing sessions but is not infrequently off target.[5]

Fifth: I include extracts from my sessions in this book. I am an experienced viewer who has contributed to numerous projects, for clients and for practice sessions. However, I do not consider myself a high-end solo viewer.

Handwriting being what it is, and because a viewer's handwriting may falter when "in the zone", some impressions have been transcribed.

Correspondence, posts and documents are reproduced as originally written, with an occasional correction of spelling. Some posts and emails have been shortened.

PART ONE

CHAPTER 1

Damn, It works!

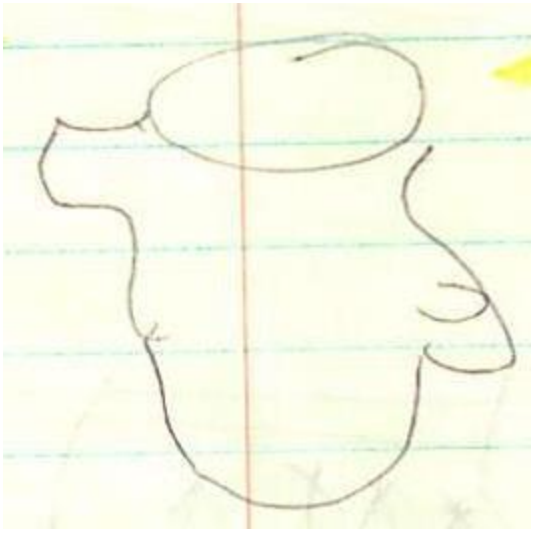
In 1982 I was browsing in a Bay Area bookstore and came across a book called *Natural ESP*.[6] I had long been interested in subjects like ESP (Extrasensory Perception) so I bought it. I quickly read the book, was impressed, and thought, Why not try it? So I did a few informal experiments with the simple methods the author (Ingo Swann) suggested. One of these was called an "outbounder." That is when a person gets in a car and drives to a place unknown to the viewer. The viewer tries to describe what the "outbounder" is seeing at the location he or she has gone to. When the experiment is over, the viewer is taken to the place the outbounder went. I tried a few such experiments with my wife and daughter. The results were suggestive but didn't knock my socks off.

At the time my wife and I were raising a family, were politically active on the Left, and working clerical jobs. Because we were so busy, I set remote viewing aside for some years. Then in 1992 or 1993 I came back to the idea of trying a few experiments.

I remember the first time I got a real hit. I was scheduled to "send" an image to my friend Mark at a specific time, 4 pm on a Tuesday. When the time came, I was stuck inside a veterinarian's office and wondering, Well, what can I send? I looked up and noticed an ornament on the wall, a wooden cutout of a dog. I stared intently at the cutout for a few minutes while the vet tended to our cat. Later Mark showed me the drawing he had made at the same time. It was uncannily close to the outline of the dog.

Later I upped the ante with a long-distance experiment. After all, Ingo Swann had said distance did not matter. My wife and I were vacationing in Isla Mujeres in Mexico, about 2,400 miles from Oakland where my mother was living with us. It was a sweltering morning on Isla Mujeres and I was in the stands watching a basketball game when the time came to "receive" an image from my mother. I made a quick drawing and showed it to my

mother when I got back home. She said that at the agreed time she had been looking at and "sending" a cup with a handle. Here's the drawing:[7]



It works cup

I considered it a hit, but for some reason I again set remote viewing aside.

Remote viewing didn't reappear on my radar again until 1996 when my son was attending college at the New School in New York City. I learned that a remote-viewing group in Atlanta called the Farsight Institute had predicted a catastrophe would soon take place in New York City. They claimed their data showed Manhattan would be wiped out by a nuclear explosion. Should I inform my son, even ask him to leave town? Should I first tell my wife? She was not into remote viewing.

I read everything I could find about the Farsight Institute. Finally, with some trepidation, I concluded there was insufficient reason to trust their sessions and decided not to tell my wife, nor warn our son about the prediction. I don't recall if there was a specific date but I watched anxiously watched as the days passed. As it turned out, they were, very fortunately, wrong. However, I later learned one of the viewers, Prudence Calabrese, had done a striking session with a sketch of a plane hitting buildings in New York City.[8]

CHAPTER 2

New Science and Ancient Wisdom

A few years later, a friend of mine, Kathy Vaquilar, told me about an upcoming conference in Berkeley. Like me, she had been active in the New Left political movement and we were both interested in UFOs, which was rare among political activists. The conference was entitled "New Science and Ancient Wisdom" and featured speakers on UFO's and one on remote viewing. It was at this conference on November 7, 1999 that I first heard Prudence Calabrese, who was giving a talk on her remote viewing group, TransDimensional Systems.

Pru was an energetic woman with a loud clear voice and a confident manner. She was engaging and laughed a lot. Pru began by talking about her background, which included working with magnets in a physics lab, web design and belly dancing.

Pru briefly discussed the history of remote viewing, mentioning pioneers like Ingo Swann, Russell Targ, Hal Puthoff and military viewers like Paul Smith and Lyn Buchanan. In the early 1990s she had read a book called *Cosmic Voyage* by an Emory University professor, Courtney Brown. She and her husband moved to Atlanta and she became part of Dr. Brown's Farsight Institute. After a couple of years she had moved on from Farsight and formed her own group in southern California. Pru said her company did corporate and other client work and assisted in missing person cases.

Pru said she had an unusual visitor in her home in Carlsbad, a bad-smelling alien that showed up in her bathroom at night. She called him the "Grey Dude". She said he left footprints on the bathmat, and other people had seen him. The "Grey Dude" sent overwhelming "thoughtballs" at her. These were hard to understand but included predictions. One prediction was about a major government announcement which had precursors, two of which had already happened. Pru told us she had written a book that would be out soon, a "history of the universe".

Having finished her introduction, Pru led the audience of about 150 through a practical exercise. First she outlined methods for "cooling down" before you start a remote viewing session. She claimed remote viewing is "left brain" work and psychic work is "right brain," and said her method fostered both sides. Remote viewing revs up your metabolism and you should hydrate and take food when viewing. She claimed that women may get spontaneous orgasms, which naturally drew a big rise out of the class. She also asserted that your IQ goes up doing remote viewing.

Pru recommended remote viewing in a group, if possible, because individuals only get pieces of the data.

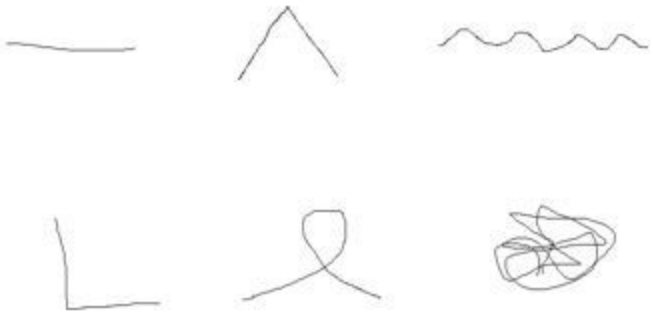
She wanted to get away from the military approach which had dominated the field. As she later put it:

> *One of the first things I did was to throw out much of the militaristic and patriarchal language. So, I don't use words like "target" (that implies there is something to hit or miss, also implies weapons, thus it is a violent and subconsciously defeating term), "coordinates" (implies that things truly are separate from each other, and my view is more holistic).*[9]

She suggested "brain gym techniques" for improving brain function, and recommended Win Wenger's book, *The Einstein Factor* for "image streaming". Another tip was to speak out loud what was seen in the mind.

Pru discussed the six "ideograms" used by her group. These quick spontaneous scribbles done at the beginning of a remote viewing session were said to contain the essence of the objective.

Flat surface, mountain, water, structure, living being, and motion/energy.



Ideograms

Pru's method in brief: Specify a time in the past or future when something is going to be remote viewed. If the objective is a photo, you see what is there at the site when the photo was taken, not only what is in the photo/picture.

She made an important but what I soon learned was a controversial point: the viewer is always right, but "it is a linguistic problem" to understand the impressions. In other words, the session is perfect, but understanding it can be a challenge. (I will revisit this point later in the book.)

Other advice: Get the description first, then later a name for it. Go with your first impressions. The body stores the information in the autonomic system.

Pru then wrote eight random numbers on a whiteboard—4623 9817. We were told this was called the "tag". She then said very loudly, "Prepare to scan the objective".

As instructed, we quickly wrote the numbers down and made a quick squiggle, an ideogram. We kept our arm free as we did so. We then poked the ideogram with pen or pencil and checked for the physical density of the object. For example, soft, hard, cold, wet, mushy, firm. If we didn't get anything? "Make it up!" she said.

We were then instructed to take our non-dominant hand and probe the ideogram with one finger. We were to feel the topology of the object, the contour, the shape. Then use our "left brain" to say which of the six ideograms it is, and write a descriptive adjective such as natural, man-made, temperature. "Do not use nouns," she cautioned.

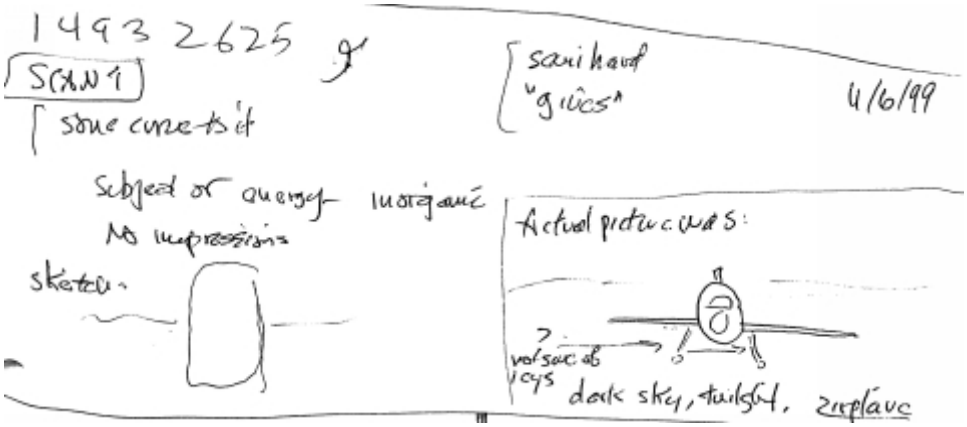
Next came a quick intuitive sketch at the bottom of the same page. One technique was to let the hand sketch without thinking about it. Just draw. Do two more of these "scans," as they were called in TDS terminology.

She advised keeping emotion out of the first three scans.

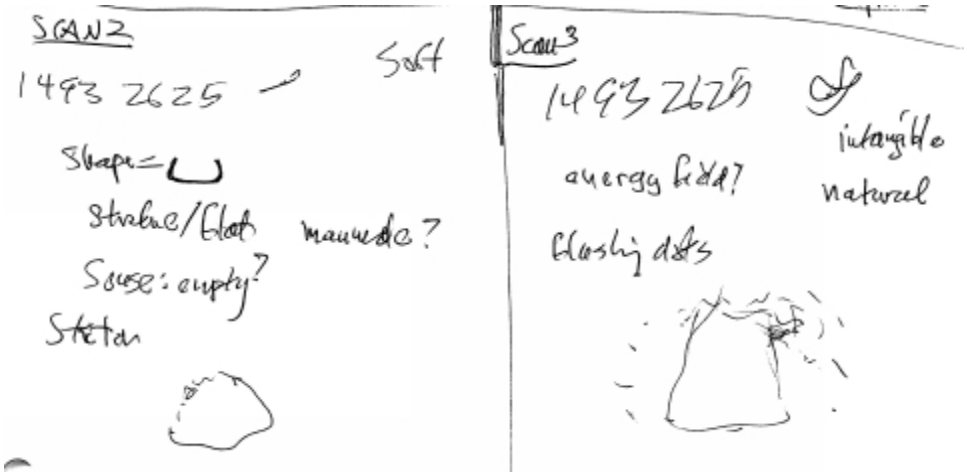
To get a visual impression, we were told to press the heel of one hand into our forehead to apply pressure to the optic nerve.

After the entire room completed the session, Pru retrieved an envelope in which she had placed a photo prior to the class. Before showing us the photo, she asked, "What is the one thing you're sure of that's in this photo?!" Several people yelled out specific things. She then revealed the photograph.

One or two people showed their sessions and indeed had some matches. Well, I thought, there are 150 people here—a few are bound to get some sort of match. I looked at my drawing and saw some correspondence but not a great deal. The photo was of a plane, which seemed to me roughly indicated in my session (see the drawing on the next page "Actual picture was" and the shape I drew to the left of it)



Scan 2 NSAW



Scan 2 NSAW

Text of session: 1493 2625.
Scan 1. Some curves to it. Semi-hard. "Gives".
Subject or energy. Inorganic. No impressions. Sketch. Actual picture was: dark sky, twilight, air plane.

Scan 2. Shape = U. Structure/flat. Manmade? Sense: empty? Sketch.
Energy fixed? Intangible. Natural. Flashing dots.

The above would not be atypical for a beginner's session. The overall gestalt (roughly, shape) of the fuselage and wings was captured in the first sketch in the upper left. Structure/flat, inorganic, manmade, and energy field could be matches.

After the conference Kathy and I compared notes. Pru was giving a two-day course in the spring. Was I interested? I didn't know if this was new science or ancient wisdom or some combination, but I was intrigued. Having seen my own remote viewing be successful 15 years previously, by now I was motivated to find out more and take a course. As it turned out, I was not able to attend the next course, and had to wait till September 2000. It was well worth the wait.

CHAPTER 3

TransDimensional Systems—The Larger Universe

During the spring and summer of 2000, I looked online to find out more about TransDimensional Systems. I had learned a little back in 1996 but I was out of the loop and not on the remote viewing bulletin boards. I found out there had been a program called "Star Gate" conducted by the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) with a practical component at Ft. Meade, Maryland. Psychic research and a secret spy unit had been ongoing for 20 years, and at a cost of $20 million. Who knew?

Dr. Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ, both laser physicists, along with Dr. Edwin May, a nuclear physicist, were the main researchers at SRI. The artist Ingo Swann, former Police Commissioner Pat Price and Chief Warrant Officer Joe McMoneagle were among the best early practitioners. Swann had also been instrumental in developing a form of remote viewing that could be taught to those not naturally gifted. Swann and Joe McMoneagle had already written books on their experiences with psi and what came to be called remote viewing. I read controversial Ft. Meade viewer David Morehouse's book *Psychic Warrior* and also two literally far out books by Courtney Brown: the latter author devoted considerable attention to something called the Galactic Federation as well as to Martians and UFOs. I believed UFO's were real, but Courtney Brown took it well beyond that—in effect promoting the idea that remote viewing data by itself was enough to establish "ground truth" about these subjects.

While taking a course with Pru, I learned my friend Kathy had been offered a job as Pru's executive assistant in Carlsbad. That definitely caught my attention. Here was a friend with whom I shared a background in the down-to-earth subject of Left politics considering a move from Oakland to

Carlsbad, giving up a secure local government position for this wild thing called remote viewing.

I learned the origin of Pru's remote viewing methods. She had studied with Courtney Brown, who had been taught a form of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) by a former Ft. Meade intelligence agent. Courtney had modified the method and called it SRV, Scientific Remote Viewing. Based on extensive experience, Pru felt the need over time to modify SRV and called the new method TDSRV -TransDimensional Systems Remote Viewing.

I also was learning more about what people in the field thought of Pru and TransDimensional Systems. It was definitely not all good.

As mentioned earlier, in 1996 the Farsight Institute had predicted that a nuclear explosion would decimate New York City. I had looked into the prediction and was not convinced enough to warn my son, and fortunately they were wrong. But the same year Courtney Brown and Pru had stepped in it again.

The story has been told in detail elsewhere, so in brief: in 1996 comet Hale-Bopp was approaching earth and viewers at the Farsight Institute remote viewed it. The data was interpreted as showing a gigantic artificial body accompanying the comet, a structure constructed by aliens. A prominent astronomer had told Courtney Brown he had received photographs of this accompanying body and that the structure was real. Courtney and Pru agreed to be interviewed on Coast-to-Coast, Art Bell's radio show which had millions of listeners. There Farsight put its reputation on the line asserting that this strange body was trailing Hale-Bopp. A few days later the astronomer's photograph was shown to be a fake. Courtney claimed he had not only seen but developed the negatives, but the astronomer would not even confirm he had sent Courtney the film. Art Bell had shown the photograph on his web site, against Courtney Brown's wishes, but the damage was done.

To make it worse, it was reported a cult called Heaven's Gate took the news that Hale-Bopp had a companion as a sign to execute their plan to leave this planet. They all committed suicide in their rented home in a gated-community in southern California. However, the cult had posted on their web site that whether there was a trailing body to Hale-Bopp or not, it was time to go.[10] Nor had there been any interaction between the Farsight Institute and Heaven's Gate.

Nonetheless, when nothing was found trailing Hale-Bopp, Art Bell banned Courtney Brown from his show and the remote viewing community took a hit in the public eye. The reputation of the Farsight Institute was tarnished—membership and signups fell off badly.[11]

In the aftermath, Courtney Brown generously absolved Pru of blame. Pru was shaken and accepted responsibility for the incident with a long and wrenching confession of the scientific "sins" she had participated in at Farsight.

Years later Pru retasked Hale-Bopp, "this time with better scientific controls." By then a NASA scientist had published a paper reporting what he considered to be a double nucleus in Hale-Bopp. Pru expected to find "an un-ordinary comet with an ordinary double nucleus," but the data "molded into an amazing story of a capsule sent to monitor and diffuse harmful rays emitting from our sun."[12]

I observed the marked effect that Hale-Bopp had on Pru's reputation at a conference when I remarked to a stranger that I was going to study with TransDimensional Systems. He pulled away from me in horror.

However, in looking for training, I considered other issues besides this history.

- Pru had separated from Farsight, written her "confession" and set up a new enterprise, TransDimensional Systems.[13]
- She had moved to southern California and started a business that was apparently doing well. She had a substantial investor and CEOs from several companies had commissioned work from TDS, including two insurance companies, one on Wall Street.
- She had several well-paid viewers. (Pru claimed 14 paid viewers, but I later learned 4 was closer to the truth.)
- Because of the investor's generosity, the salaries were said to be $80,000 per viewer per year while no other RV company, as far as I knew, had any paid viewers at that point.[14]
- My friend Kathy and her husband were moving to Carlsbad and she was accepting a paid position.
- Intensive training was offered at a very reasonable price.
- Pru said their system was "unapologetically progressive" and "dynamic". I took her to mean that the TDS methodology was

not fixed, but open to modification; “dynamic” seemed the appropriate term.

Later, Pru told two versions of who the big investor was. Both were prominent Hollywood personalities. Whoever it was, I had little doubt Pru had a vibrant business going. On top of that, she was offered an intensive training program at a moderate cost for a weekend course, followed by a free intensive long-distance program.

After spending considerable time looking into it, I decided I wanted to train with TDS. Training options in the remote viewing field were limited. The main trainers were the ex-military guys - Paul Smith, Lyn Buchanan, David Morehouse, and Ed Dames. These former US intelligence agents charged a great deal of money for short courses. Plus I had no desire to train with any former US intelligence agent.

The reason? I was one of the few people in the field who was not supportive of the fact that remote viewing was born from CIA and DIA sponsorship and was carried out by U.S. spies. In fact, knowing what the CIA had done in many countries, and coming from a hard Left background, I was appalled that this psychic craft had emerged from governmental agencies which had wreaked so much havoc in the world.[15]

The main option was TransDimensional Systems. It was civilian, it was led by a dynamic woman, it had a successful business, my friend was going to work for them—at the end of the day, that was the way to go.

CHAPTER 4

Winning a Duck in Berkeley

Come the day, I was ready and eager to take the course Pru was going to teach from September 8 to 10, 2000 in Berkeley. Kathy was going to be in the class along with about a dozen other people. A classmate of mine from high school was one of them, coming all the way from Minnesota. There would be three full days of instruction at a cost of $300, far less than the fees charged by other instructors.

Pru began the course by giving an introduction similar to the one at the New Science and Ancient Wisdom conference. She made the following points.[16]

The viewer is correct all the time but interpretation is difficult. The reason every session is perfect? "Why would we (the subconscious) make stuff up?" Other teachers believed a viewer does not get reliable data throughout a session. Pru said, to the contrary, we are larger, multi-dimensional beings, we are there at the target, and we access the part of us that is there.

Further: Affirmations work. Have a positive attitude toward what you are doing. I made a remark suggesting I might not get good data for the next objective and Pru jumped on it right away. She told me not to joke around and not to say anything like that again. Accentuate the positive! It's important!

Pru mentioned practices she believed make for good viewing. Remote viewing raises your metabolism and you lose weight. Stay hydrated and snack. Take vitamin B.

She again mentioned image streaming exercises. Visualize images and write them down. It's all there in Win Wenger's *Einstein Factor*. Close your eyes and say aloud the images you see. Do this and you will eventually see the objective more clearly.

You can do paperless remote viewing if you prefer.

Use cooldown tapes; for example, binaural beat Hemi-Sync tapes from the Monroe Institute.

Physical proximity to other viewers can enhance results but being on the phone with another viewer does not have a similar effect.

Pru repeated her desire to get away from the military mindset. So she used the word “objective” rather than “target”. She also wanted to be less patriarchal.

Remote viewing, she said, was a dialogue between the conscious and the unconscious. We distract the conscious mind and give permission for the unconscious to provide the information. In her opinion, the unconscious is more literal, but later she said interpretation of data can be symbolic and one should learn about Jung’s archetypes.

Some viewers experience visuals, while others conceptualize better. Her assistant for the course, a viewer named Polar Bear, was said to be concept-oriented.

I should explain viewer names. Pru required us to adopt a “super secret spy name” for classes and any future work with TDS. There were several reasons for this, one being to protect the privacy of the viewer in client work.

I chose “EarthEarthEarth” because an astrologer told me I was a triple Capricorn (sun, moon, rising sign). I chose the name even though I thought there was little or nothing to astrology. I soon changed it to Ear3, because it was shorter and because I am musically oriented.

Pru continued: Remote viewing is a performance art. Use your hands, use your whole body. Let your body become the objective.

We went over the initial page, where you enter basic information about the session: your name, the date, the tasker, how you are feeling, etc.

Pru went over abbreviations: V stands for viewer, M for monitor, B for blind, S for solo, and I for informed. (Blind means the viewer or tasker knows nothing about the objective, while Informed means one or both know something about it.) For example, if the viewer is blind to the objective, write VB (Viewer-Blind).

TDS uses a “Transit Line,” which no one else does. Before you start your session, let go of your conscious mind and let your hand draw freely over the entire page, circling around energetically, then come to a stop with your pen. You are now at the target. That’s the first page of your session.

Pru reviewed the six basic gestalts the system uses. I later learned these six were also employed in the early SRI efforts. They are mountain, water, land, subject, energetics, and man-made structure, as illustrated earlier.

The TDS system uses three scans in each session. To begin a scan, you or a tasker says, “Prepare to access the objective,” and recites the 8-digit tag. The viewer draws a spontaneous squibble, the ideogram. In the A section you describe the tracing of the ideogram and probe it for physical density. You sense the ideogram for topologicals. Under the B section, you write your impression of what gave rise to the ideogram; e.g. natural, artificial, or organic. If unable to say, you leave it blank.

Then down the page, alongside C, write the basic attributes which gave rise to the ideogram; e.g. basic perceptuals – sensorals, magnitudes, energetics, etc.

Under D, make a quick intuitive sketch, a pictograph.

Do three scans this way, more if you feel the need to. Generally speaking, each scan will cover a different aspect of the objective.

After finishing the scans, do a Collector, which can be either Open or Defined. The latter is accomplished by running your non-dominant hand over each scan to get impressions and writing down your impressions, without using columns. An Open Collector accesses data from all three scans while the Defined Collector revisits each scan one at a time and you write the results in three columns. As an example, you might want to do a Defined Collector to focus on a weapon or a murderer.

The next step in the TDS method is the General Sketch, which is done in landscape mode. You redraw the previous graphics and sketches from the scans and place them on the GS page in what you think is the proper orientation. You may add to the sketch later. You can label things if you feel confident in the label. When finished, drop your pen, which signifies a break.

Next comes the Matrix, which continues in landscape mode. Here is an example. The abbreviations are S, M, T, E, Sj, P, Pp, C, Sb, PR/D

Sensation	**Magnitudes**	**Topology**	**Energy**	**Subjective**	**Physicals**
sensorals	vertical horizontal mass	shapes forms contours	motion action change	psych. states feelings	physical things detectable

	density volume quantities			aesthetic ambiances	by our biosenses
Para-physicals	Conceptuals	Symbolics		PR/D	
real things in other dimensions	abstract concepts	symbols analogies metaphors		Personal response deductions	

Note: Since the Matrix is done in landscape mode, the columns fit across the page (not one above the other).

You go through the Matrix from left to right, pausing briefly under each column and entering the data in the appropriate column. Continue to describe, not name things. You may get a data stream and if so you enter it as, for example, DS soft fuzzy subject.

You might get an Intuitive Statement: "IS: It's like a chick because it makes a chirping sound." You place an IS on a scan or in a sketch.

Go through the Matrix a couple of times. If you are doing a client project, you might go through it more than two times (with as many as 20 total pages for a session).

If you have a subject, probe it for height, gender, age, garments, etc. For actions, probe the area around the drawing of the subject. It may lead to an IS.

To get even more information use Perspective Exercises or Shifts. For example, write, "Focus on the subject and describe" or "Move 100 feet above the structure and describe" or "Shift to area of most activity". You can move in space or time, a small or a large distance.

You can add drawing exercises. Be creative. To do a gender probe: reach out with your hand and feel; if something's there, it's a male. Remember, Remote viewing is a performance art.

Another technique is Blending. In a blend you take on the characteristics of the subject or object. Be sure to unbend when you're through and drop your pen. Morphing is similar but is done with structures.

For example, morph to find a cut wire in a car. Be sure to unmorph when done.

To get psychological data, Blend or Morph. You can blend with a fictitious character or concept. If you blend with someone, they may talk back. It feels like the movie *Being John Malkovic*h. Use common sense and compassion. Don't blend with a murder victim.

There is such a thing as reactive viewing, which is when you have two remote viewers and no monitor.

Another technique is the Relationship Diagram. You draw a line between what you designate as A and B. You may connect words or drawings. A related technique - slide your finger along a line marked with dates and stop when it feels right or your finger just stops. Ask questions about origin or destination.

You can assign dates or places on a line. For example, mark A as the beginning of the event and B as the end. Explore the relationship by probing the line between the marked spots. You can probe a structure by sliding along the line and describing what you experience at each point.

Another technique is the Analytical Sketch, which can be used for maps as in treasure hunting. Take your time and make a detailed sketch 5 to 10 minutes before you do the Summary.

You can query whether the data is symbolic or literal.

At the end of the session you write a session summary, which can be a paragraph or two. Include the data and tell the story it suggests.

TransDimensional systems uses a Return Transit to complete the session. The return transit is like the opening transit, a free hand drawing, one long line with multiple spirals or swirls. You draw fast, then go slower; it removes you from the objective.

Overall advice: Just practice. There are no shortcuts. You may see gains in two months or two years.

Pru then discussed Associative Remote Viewing (ARV). You use ARV if you want to know if a stock will rise or fall, for example. Set up an association. If the stock is up on Monday, the objective is a picture of a tiger. If the stock is down next Monday, the objective is a fire engine. Give the viewer a tag and have the viewer do a session completely blind. If the session sufficiently matches the tiger, you place an order that the stock will rise. If the session matches the fire engine, you place an order that it will fall. If the session does not match either very well, you pass. Come

Monday, if the stock has gone up, you show the viewer the photo of the tiger. If the stock has gone down, you show the viewer the fire engine.

We did six targets during the three days. One of the objectives was Hank Aaron hitting his record-breaking home run, for which I got some good data. (See Part Two, Session Chapter 4 Hank Aaron).

You may be wondering about the duck in the title of this chapter. One of the objectives Pru chose was a cloth duck she bought at a local thrift store. After doing our sessions, we examined them to see who would win this fabulous prize. I claimed the duck (see Part Two, Session Chapter 4 Duck).

After three intensive days, the course ended. Everyone seemed to think it had gone quite well. As requested, I sent Pru my feedback on the course:

> *I was convinced RV worked prior to the course, but my conviction was seriously consolidated. I showed the data from the Hank Aaron session to my wife and asked her to guess which of the 5 choices was correct. Before she even got to the best data, she declared it was Hank Aaron (torso, circular motion, etc.).*

At the close of the course, I asked Pru if there was an ongoing lottery group because if there was, I wanted to join it. I also said I would check with Elgin to see what he and other students were going to be doing. I soon found out at the "salon," which Elgin hosted over the hill in Concord.

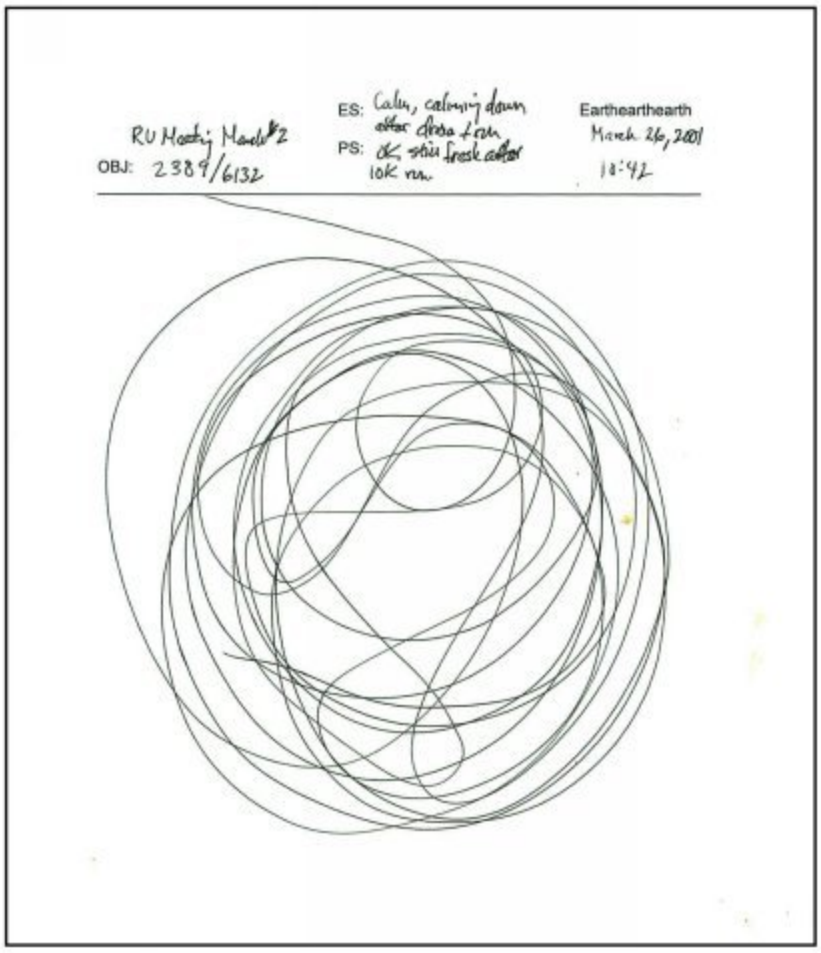
CHAPTER 5

The Concord Salon

Following the introductory course in Berkeley, Elgin offered to host viewers in his office. He had an attractive suite out past the Berkeley hills with plenty of space. We met in his office in late September 2000. The group included Bindu, Foxy, Blue Ox, and a few others. We met once or twice a month. Our routine was two sessions per day spread out over four or five hours. One person was the Tasker for each objective, which everyone else would then view. After the sessions were completed, the Tasker would show us four or five photos, one of which was the actual objective. We discussed all the photos and sessions and then each of us would select the photo we thought was the actual objective.

I attended the "salon" for a year, from September 2000 to September 9, 2001 and during that time did about 23 sessions. Upon reviewing them in preparation for this book, I found many to be "off ," but here is an in-depth look at one of the better ones.

The cue was: Marshall's discovery of gold in California. Basic information on Marshall's find can be found here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_W._Marshall#Gold_discovery



Marshall Gold Session

B: laud

A: SCAN #1
2389/6137
odd structure?, laud/swampy

Page 2

peak
husky
rhododendron

tasty, pushy
sharp, peaked, vertical
bold (Itau)(ectau)

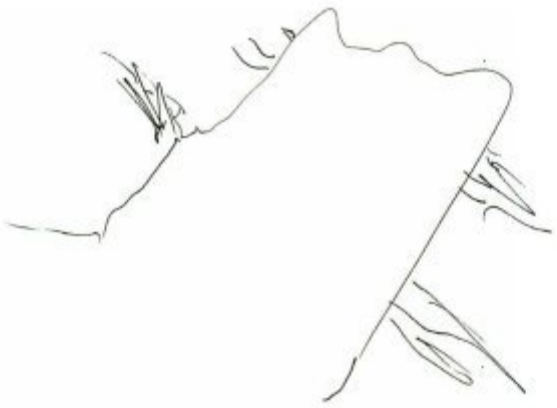
veridical
w: vast
w: Trainier/or

C: natural

'chatau (to the bourgeois)'

D: Fiducial
(w: email
Or-male
Or-mail)

D:



(Blitz)

B: land/structure

A: SCAN #2
2389/6132

Page 3

Similar: claw, up, curve out
"meath"
Veridical
tensor
Coordinate(d)
trefling
"heap-a-tude"
w: breadbasket
anomaly
warm lip(s)

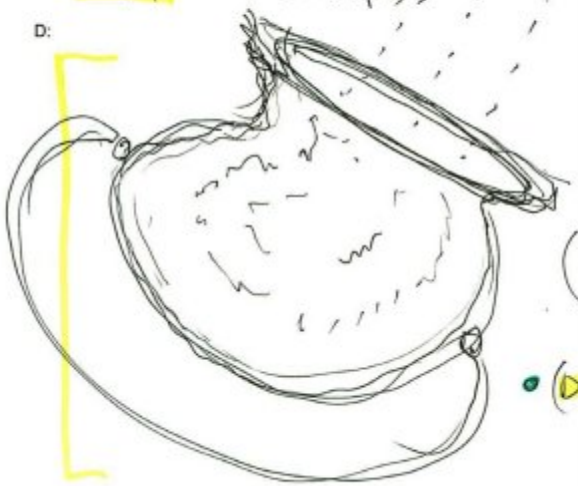
(w: utter)
(D: mathematics)
(w: Shannon)

Catchy

C: Mammade
("mandible?")
big
dry
brown orange black gallon
Crusted

turbinate

D:



(D: mammalk)
(D: HeraldSpeak)
w: concatenate
w: "equidecal"

("Further East par the forest")

(D: Pot o Gold)

B: land/topology

A: SCAN #3 Page 4

2389/6132

loud up ascent (vigue)

vaster

tough, douse ("where she goes") D: red clay)

("harvest the food step")

C:

cast
break²
spastic
ascent good
top (gun)

Spread of
bowled/crusted
"yamidded" (?)
("smooths paths of yore")

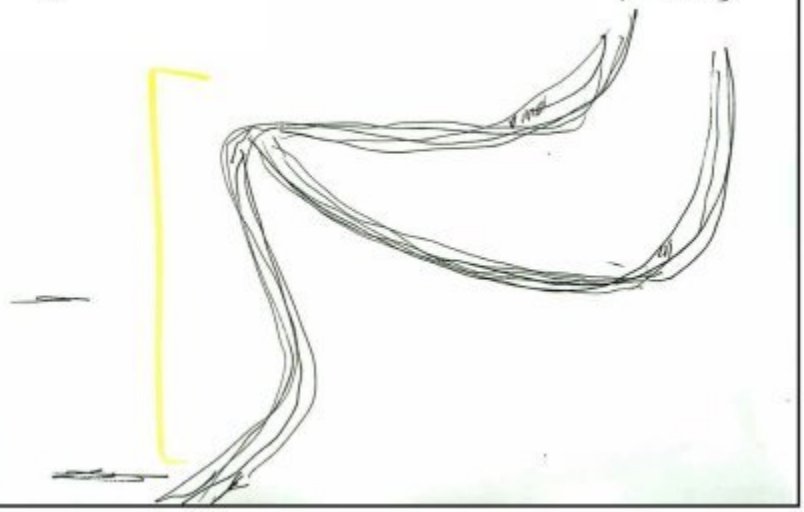
(Cake away)

(D: Mt. Climbers
D: Everest)

base camp
Sherpa

(D: cartoon)

D:

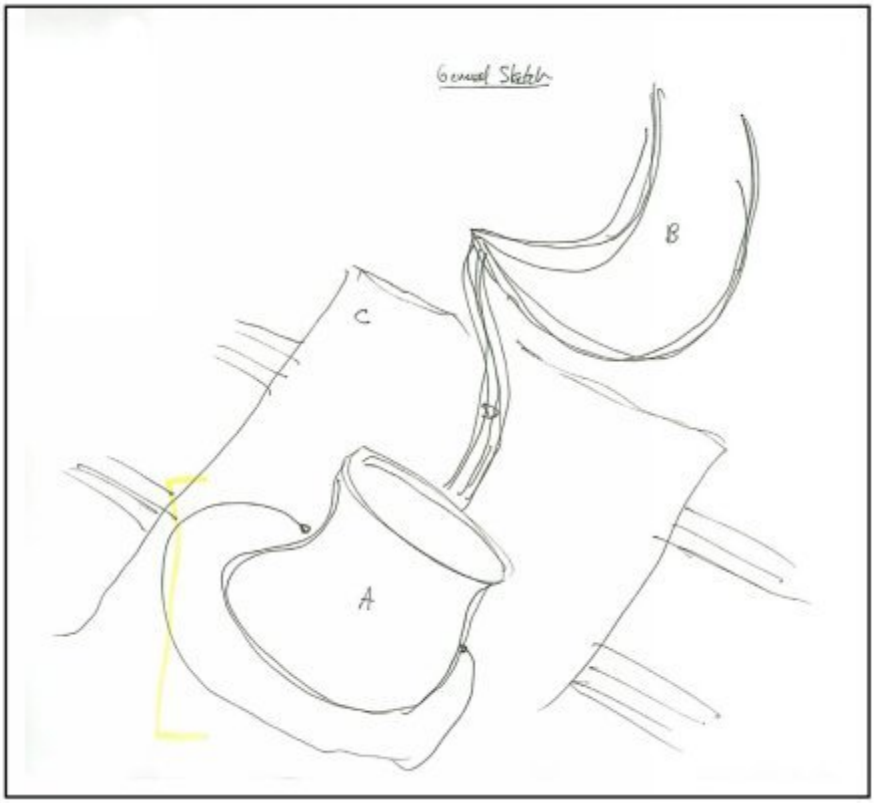


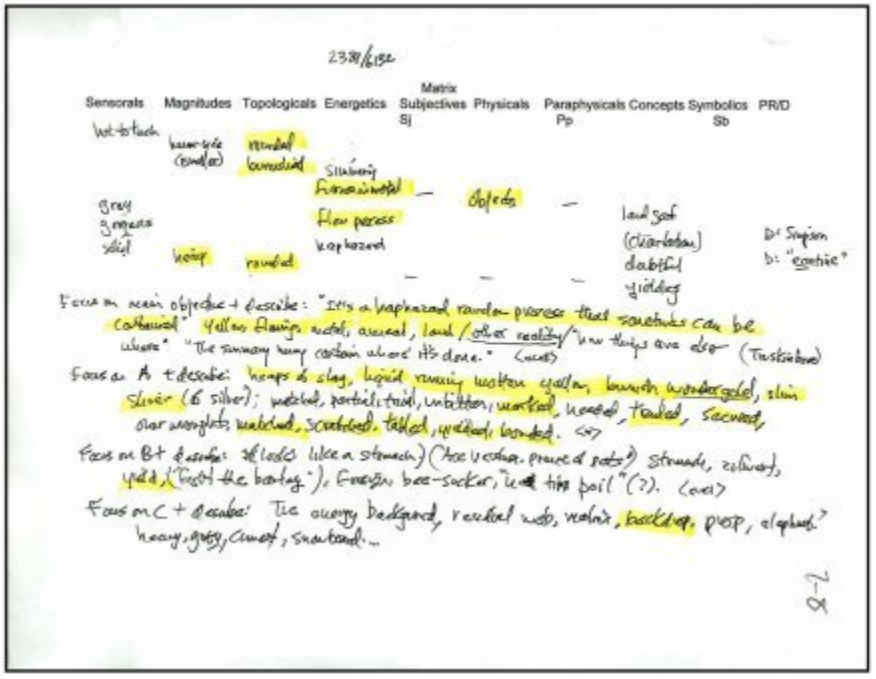
2389/6132

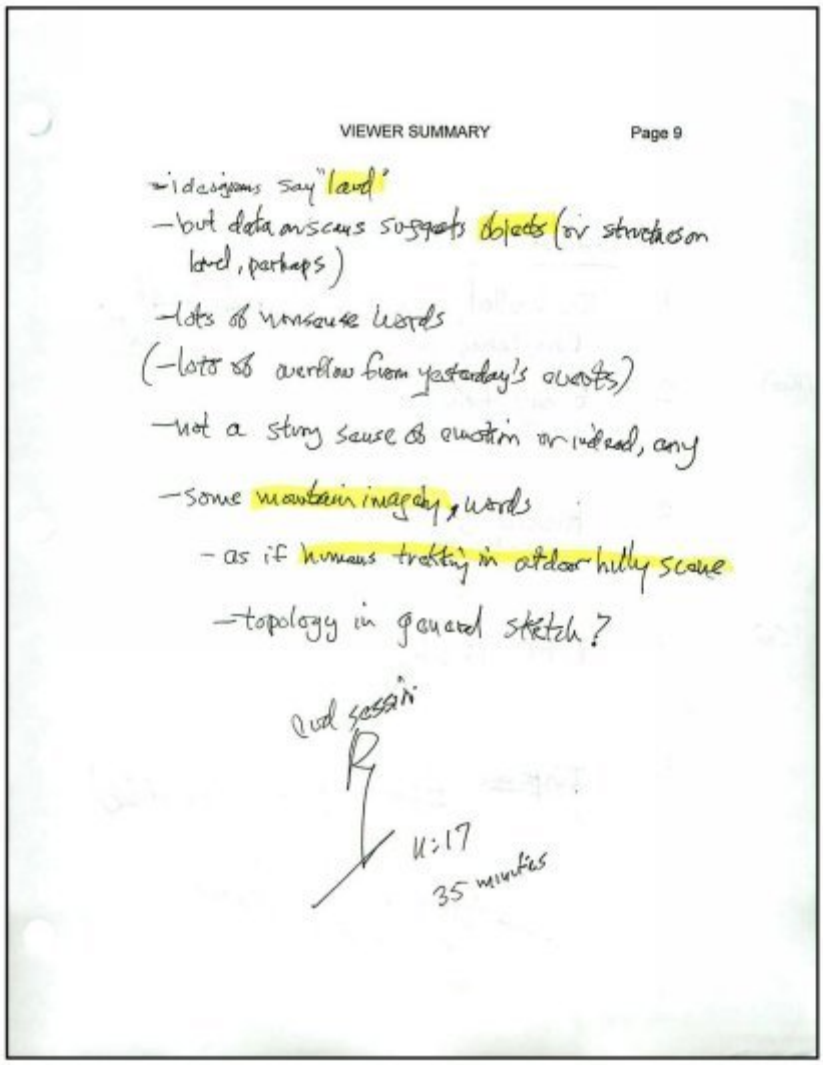
Open COLLECTOR Page 5

funny/kooky
Selzanzine
preternatural kooky
vista: climbers of nuts
(D: mountain (dew))
pretense / presence
yearn
collide
milk
(tetracyclic)
w: Sureboated
Sood (mountain)
manner (manor
Sherpa[2]
falling (failure
assessment
risk
(to) dilute (the risk. notary)
w: shameless
w: bask

(D: Everest)


General Sketch
A
B
C
D


2330/6152
Sensorals
Magnitudes
Topologicals
Energetics
Matrix
Subjectives Sj
Physicals
Paraphysicals Pp
Concepts
Symbolics Sb
PR/D
wet to touch
knowable (bendable)
rounded
bumpiness
Silabeny
Francisinental
flow process
leaphazard
objects
land soil (clear today)
doubtful
yielding
grey
grayness
solid
heavy
rounded
D: Stupsen
b: "exotic"
Focus on main objective + describe: "It's a haphazard, random process that sometimes can be
collected." Yellow, flowing, metal, aerated, land / other reality / new things are also
where" "The runway keep certain where it's done." (cont)
Focus on A + describe: heaps of slag, liquid running molten yellow, brown woodengold, slim
Silver (& silver); watched, partial; tuid, unbitten; marked, wooded, tracked, secured,
star warriors; mastered, scratched, tabled, welded, bonded. (x7)
Focus on B + describe: it looks like a stomach) (tree vessel, pressed pots?) Strands, rolled,
yield, ("light the beating"), Energy: bee-sucker, "and this pail" (?). (cont)
Focus on C + describe: The energy Backyard, recycled web, metal, backdrop, prop, elephant
heavy, grey, curved, scattered...
8-2



VIEWER SUMMARY Page 9

- ideogram say "land"
- but data on scans suggests objects (or structures on land, perhaps)
- lots of nonsense words
(- lots of overflow from yesterday's events)
- not a strong sense of emotion or indeed, any
- some mountain imagery, words
  - as if humans trekking in outdoor hilly scene
  - topology in general sketch?

Rod Gossin

11:17

35 minutes

Discussion: The ideogram for Scan 1 is "land." Land/energy are relevant but little else in Scan 1 is striking.

In Scan 2 data considered especially relevant is highlighted in yellow. The central feature is named—gold. Even a "Pot o gold". Note all the Deductions on the right.

A few explanations: D = deduction, with a double meaning. First, it is something set aside, subtracted, deducted. Second, it is considered something deduced, a logical deduction.

W = word. A word that springs to mind. These are put off to one side and you move on.

Scan 3 is less on target although "land/topology" is relevant. There are suggestive phrases and words like harvest the food, spread out, bounded/crusted, base camp.

The Collector does not add much. The General Sketch shows the pot (of gold) and something above it which could be construed as flowing toward it.

The Matrix contains a lot of relevant impressions: burnished, flow process, objects, it's a haphazard random process that sometimes can be contained. Yellow, flowing, metal, anneal, land, heaps of slag, liquid running molten yellow, **wondergold**, traded, secured, overwrought, matched, scratched, tabled, yielded, bonded.

However, I noted that for all this data about gold and its processing, there is no subject (Marshall), nor a sense of discovery.

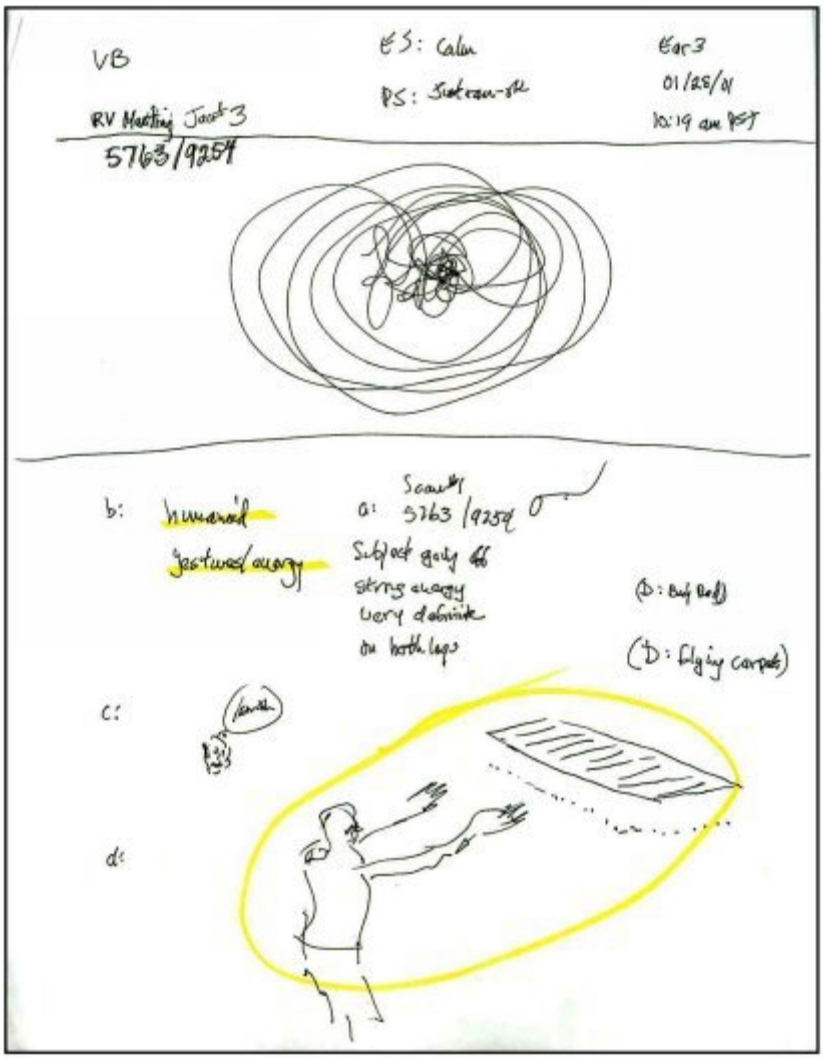
Similarly in the Viewer Summary: The ideograms are "land" but data in the scans suggests objects (or structures on land, perhaps). Lots of nonsense words. No strong emotion. Some mountain imagery, words. As if humans trekking in outdoor hilly scene. Topology in general sketch? End session. 11:17. 35 minutes

The parts of the session where the subconscious is dominant contain the best data. The summary is done consciously and in this session it lacks force.

I assess my main weakness in the 23 sessions as running too freely, if not wild, as reflected in so many Deductions.

It should be noted that in TDS methodology you write down every impression. By contrast, top viewer Joe McMoneagle keeps a lot in his mind and edits what he commits to paper. I believe my sessions would have benefited from more focus and editing of impressions.[17]

Here is a selection from another objective: Elton John.



Elton John

After we had done the session for this objective, the tasker presented us with the following candidates: George Burns (actor), Michael Jackson, Pele (famous soccer player), Mario Andretti (race car driver), Salvador Dali, Elton John and Jesse James.

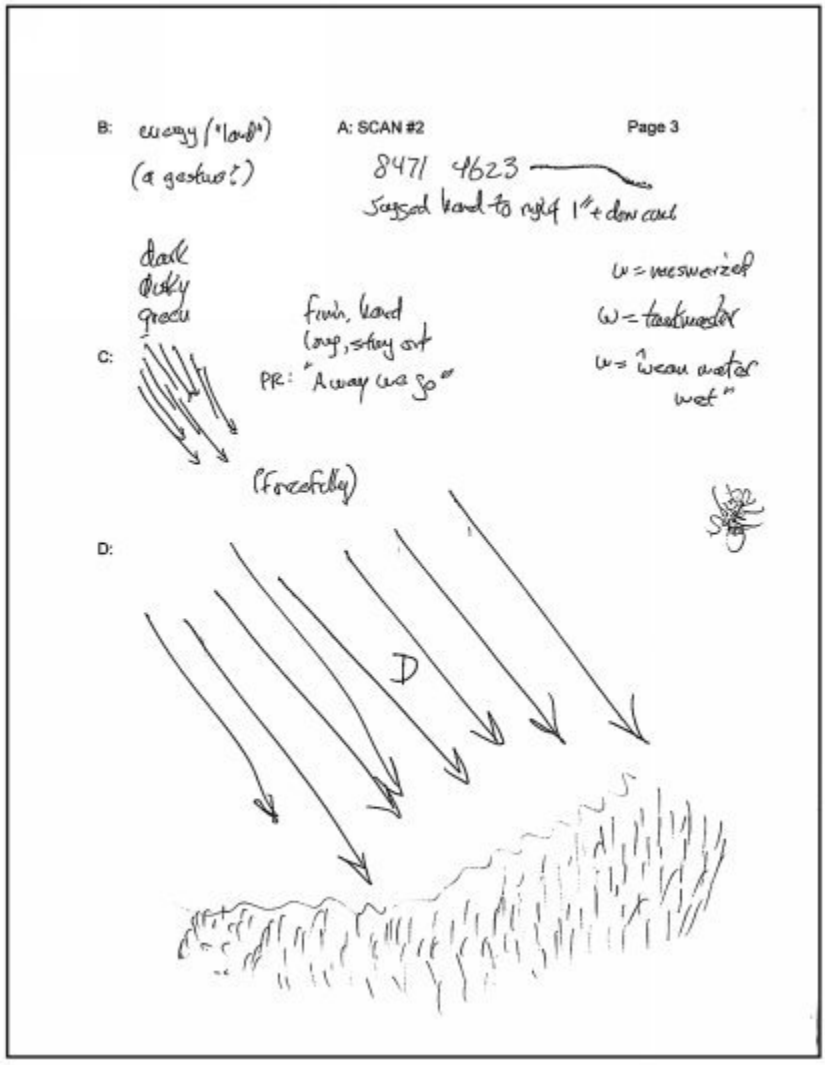
I took my sketch to be a human reaching out with two hands to what could be a keyboard. Although this was a short session (16 minutes), Elton John was an easy pick. In this case, the first data was the best, as is often the case.

Other examples of hits at the salon:

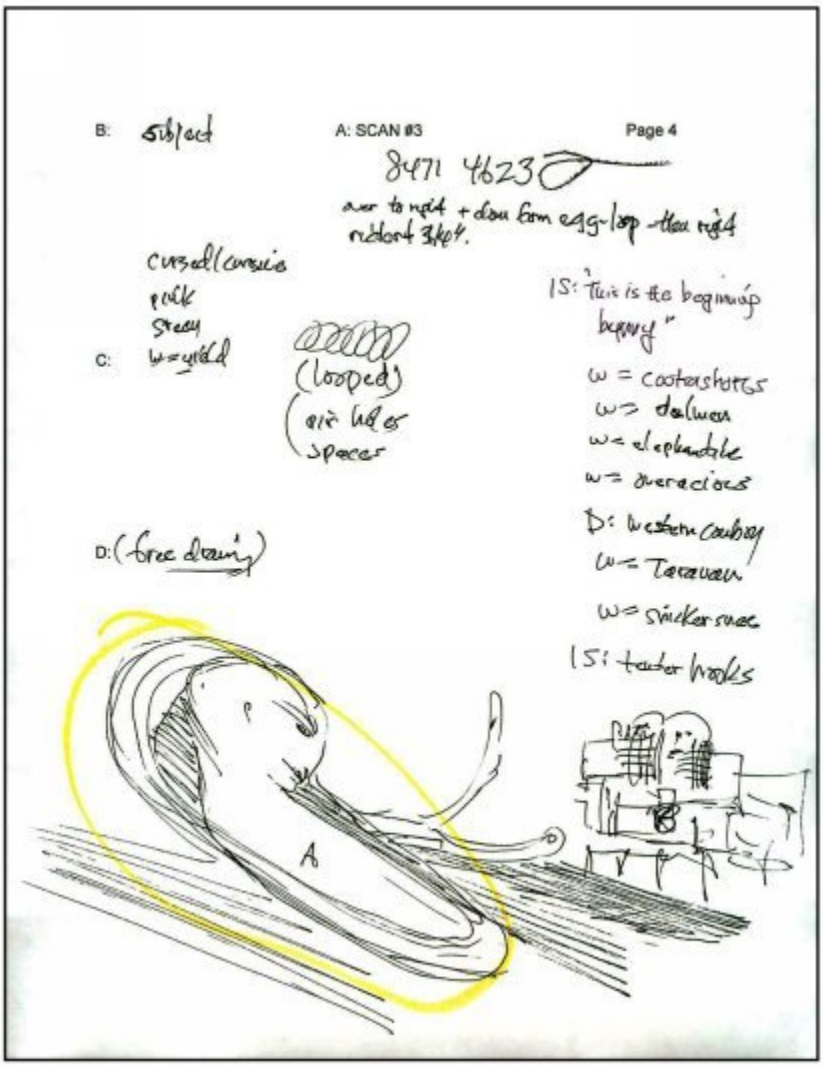
Objective: Chewbacca's first appearance in Star Wars. I got a person with arms outstretched and an Intuitive Statement of "Star Wars".

Objective: vultures feeding on carrion. This was a concept only, no picture. I did have birds in my session, so I choose the bird alternative and it was correct.

More sessions with some good data:



Bobsled downward



Bobsled Banking

Note the arrows indicating strong downward motion and “Away we go!” This is followed by the odd drawing of a person’s head in an object much like a bobsled. My conscious mind thought the image looked like Jabba the Hut from Star Wars.

CHAPTER 6

The Training Program—Bananaslam

In three short years, 1997 to 1999, TransDimensional Systems had accomplished a lot: paying and pro bono clients, a well-paid core of viewers, an ambitious training program, and a growing reputation in the mainstream.

Following the Bay Area courses in 2000 and 2001, Pru and the staff felt intermediate and advanced training should begin for the new crop of students.[18] A dozen of us were invited to join a program to be called "Bananaslam." Pru, John Vivanco and Mike Faber would be our mentors, with Mike the overall coordinator.

The name of the program was coined by Pru according to Dog Star, who said he didn't know what it meant. Some have faulted the name, asserting it had a lewd connotation. I don't recall any of us attaching any particular meaning to the term. It seemed just another offbeat term by an offbeat organization. We were used to unusual tasking names like foxmulder1, zippo, spaghetti confetti, red marrow, tanned mole, etc. After all, one of Pru's watchwords was, "Have Fun!"

Bananaslam was to begin in 2000 and meanwhile the Concord group continued to meet. Bslam participants included Bindu, BlueOx, Elgin, Foxy, LA Bridge and Kathy from the salon, along with Athena and Lapis, who were not in the salon. Athena went back all the way to the Farsight days with Pru and Lapis was an excellent viewer who had just completed a TDS class.

My Bananaslam records show 159 taskings. I undertook nineteen "Pro" sessions and 15 "Special taskings" as well as 23 with the salon.

As the figures indicate, Bslam training was extensive—and it was intensive as well. No other group was providing anything like it. A few companies did train students; for example, TRV (Technical Remote Viewing) led by Ed Dames and Joni Dourif. Four of the former Ft. Meade personnel offered classes, but nothing close to the prolonged training TDS offered.

How Bananaslam worked

Mike assigned two or three objectives per week. We faxed our sessions to him and he sent us feedback, which was a photo or a phrase that described the objective. Mike and the other mentors would then comment on our sessions. Mike was my mentor and he was a very talented and diligent one, providing constant guidance and offering many tips.

The program included online chats and occasional monitoring over the phone. Sometimes sessions were posted on The Larger Universe website. In addition, we were each expected to undertake a project on our own. We had to come up with an objective, formulate the cue, task the viewers, analyze the sessions, retask if need be, draw conclusions and submit a report. The first such project I undertook was about the human genome, which is presented in Part Two of this book.

I was asked to join an existing project which involved the loss of $1200 from an office in Malta. I sent the tag to the viewers and analyzed their sessions, then asked Pru and Mike if they had advice about this analysis. They said my analysis of the Genome project was fine and analyzing on my own was the best way to learn. They did not offer specific advice, which surprised me. I wondered if TDS had established guidelines for analysis or if it was done informally. Later I learned TDS analysis could be a very complex process indeed. Their incredibly detailed and thorough methods probably played a large part in their success as a business.

As for the Malta project, unfortunately I was never able to learn the results. I submitted a couple of progress reports and Mike then told me there was no need for further work on the project. I've learned recently from Dog Star, one of the Pro viewers, that he seldom got feedback on his work.[19] He was often told he was doing well and simply to keep up the good work.

Overall, I felt I learned a lot as a viewer and as an analyst during this period in Bananaslam.

CHAPTER 7

My Bananaslam Evaluation

In 2001, Pru and Mike undertook written evaluations of the Bananaslam viewers. I received mine but I never did see or hear about others. My evaluation gives a good indication of the amount of care and attention TDS devoted to training viewers and helping them maximize their abilities.

BANANASLAM CONFIDENTIAL EVALUATION JONATHAN KNOWLES (EARTHEARTHEARTH – EAR3) 7/31/01

Summary Statement

Earthearthearth (Ear3) is a good conceptual viewer. He grasps overall gestalts and concentrates on the concept of the tasking. This is a rare and valuable trait amongst viewers and it needs to be developed to a higher level and standard.

Ear3 does not yet get a lot of detail in his sessions on a consistent basis. He engages in strings of vocal and song data that he interprets as having significance to the session, however, from an analysis standpoint, it is often considered secondary data, if considered at all. This is counter-balanced by the presence of strong and perceptive physical data in his scans.

Ear3 is tentative in picking up new techniques or refining his old ones yet he responds well to challenges and opportunities. He is strong-willed and a bit resistant in holding onto his ‘comfort formula’. The result is that, while interesting and obviously communicating to the analyst, the work is

not yet well developed or provocative enough to reach a professional level but it shows enticing potential.

Ear3 consistently gets good physical data early in his scans. He needs to channel his 'mental poetry' into the proper area on the page. Ear3 could use his deductions (D) and personal responses (PR) more wisely for these strings, which would then contribute to the overall concept/picture of the objective. Of late, he is beginning to harness them into IS columns on his scan pages. This is his own way of handling this extraneous data.

To improve his style and progress in development as a knosomatician, Ear3 needs more grounding in the basics of the process. Another formal course, such as E3 or the advanced class would help dramatically improve his work.

In addition, Ear3 needs to work on developing his viewing vocabulary and the language he uses in his sessions beyond where he is now. There is a reliance upon the special 'comfort' vocal and song strings which seem to answer the tasking for him. This can confuse and obstruct the analysis of his sessions. Consistent image-streaming is the recommended way to improve one's viewing vocabulary.

Dedication to the Viewing Process

Ear3 is an interesting study when considering his dedication to the viewing process. As he understands the process more and more, his dedication and intellectualization of the process increases. Yet, a reluctance to release himself from the 'comfort zone' seems to get in the way of the effort and strides he is clearly making in his viewing.

Ear3 clearly demonstrates dedication by accepting opportunities and challenges; special assignments and short notice work. Overall, his dedication is commendable. He has a high level of interest and a growing skill in analyzing data from other viewers. This is a much-needed skill on the professional level and could be of benefit to the professional analysts early in his continued development.

Demonstrated Understanding of the Process

Ear3 grasps the basics of the knosomatic process. Improvement would occur if the data in the scans, collector and the matrix were developed in much greater depth and he started completing sessions without a strong

reliance upon his ‘comfort language’ which, on occasion, cannot be explained adequately by him.

Ear3 seems to rush through the decoding of the ideograms in his sessions, often not recording basic data, but noting more high level data. This ‘rushes’ the process and does not allow it to develop according to the protocols. More ideogram drills, including decoding exercises and attention to basics from a formal training environment would benefit Ear3 greatly.

The sketches in the scans and GS are consistently the most powerful and developed sections of Ear3’s work.

The Matrix in Ear3’s work is an area that shows potential but needs more development. By adding more data to this area, the session becomes richer, deeper and more mature. Ear3 glides through the Matrix instead of slowing down and developing the various columns. Two passes through the Matrix often do not fill one page. Many columns only have one or two words in them after two passes. Rather than using two pieces of paper for this process, Ear3 will draw a horizontal line after his first pass and then begin his second pass.

Consistently working the Matrix in much greater detail at least twice for each session would improve the work and provide greater detail.

Post Matrix, Ear3 appears to hasten the various exercises (foci, blends and morph) recording only a sentence or two instead of developing the data more deeply. These exercises are tantalizing to the analyst and frustrating also because they hint at what the objective is or could be rather than taking the time and developing the data strongly.

As a conceptual viewer with physical viewing attributes, Ear3 needs to be fulfilling his potential at this time. He is glossing over the more interesting work that can be developed here. More creativity and time invested in the approach to the post-matrix exercises will add to the overall depth of the session and aid dramatically in developing the viewer to a more professional level. Ear3’s sessions time out at approximately one hour and at eleven pages. This is not enough time and not enough data to develop the session to its fullest potential.

Of note, Ear3 is both a visually and aurally oriented viewer and should rely on these strengths more often. He should be encouraged to revert to sketches late in the session as well as develop his ear for conversations and dialogue with blended subjects. He should be encouraged to do more of this type of work. From a visual standpoint, analytical sketches, spatial locators,

symbolic diagrams and maps are all visual aids Ear3 should learn and work toward adding to his sessions. Aurally, blends and CMs should be employed often to record dialogue and thoughts of subjects.

The summary of Ear3's sessions are always brief and to the point. They are a no-nonsense listing of summary data. They contain almost no analytical perspective and personal reactions to the data.

Ear3 should be encouraged to develop his summaries more, take a few risks with the information and use the summary as an opportunity to relay how he felt about the session overall. Ear3's summaries should always contain references to visual and auditory information as well as a succinct description of the overall gestalts.

The Ability to Develop Sessions to a Higher Level

Ear3 is beginning to develop his sessions to a higher level. His scans are fine but the data from the scans needs to be developed more. The sessions are averaging eleven pages.

More time spent in the Matrix and post-Matrix aspects of the session will help develop the sessions. Ear3 needs to become more proficient with the post-Matrix exercises. They need to be fuller, more detailed and complex. They are often one sentence long when they should be at least one paragraph or more.

By reviewing the session up to the point at which the post-Matrix exercises begin and reflecting on the data and incorporating a prepared menu of possible options for exercises would improve the late session data and result in an improved overall session.

Timeliness of Submissions

Timeliness is not a challenge for Ear3. Virtually all practice and PRO level sessions are completed on time. This is in addition to Ear3's high level of response on short-notice for special projects. As Ear3 develops to a higher level, timeliness will become even more important and he is off to a great start.

Understanding Your Significance in Bananaslam

Ear3 is an informal leader in Bananaslam but may not realize it. People respect him and look up to him. It isn't clear if he perceives this or not.

There are opportunities to lead both informally and formally that Ear3 does not act on. For example: while Ear3 does post consistently and speaks of his own work on the Bananaslam board, he does not take the opportunity to expand the discussion as much as he could. He could lead a vibrant discussion on how data was arrived at or why something was tried or wasn't. The group benefits from in-depth discussions when they occur on the BBS.[20]

On the personal side, Ear3 is exemplary when it comes to accepting assignments beyond the normal scope of the Bananaslam training and has come to be a reliable source of collaborative and supportive material for the professional viewers. Time and again Ear3 rises to the challenge and does well.

Participation in Bslam, Posting Sessions, Chat and Extra Work

Ear3 has had a good result with this aspect of his development in Bananaslam. He does post session summaries on the BBS as much as he should and is considered a high-level active participant at the Chat sessions. This part of his development is fine. His work is very interesting and could spark additional comments and debate that the group could benefit from but the opportunity is sometimes missed. Ear3 does not yet grasp fully the larger picture that Bananaslam is primarily a teaching opportunity and the best way for adult students to learn is to teach the material themselves.

At the Chats, Ear3 is often present and active. When he is present he is an active participant and vocal in his contributions. He had lead the group on occasion.

Ear3 really shines in his contributions to extra taskings and additional work. Virtually all extra work Ear3 is asked to do is done with verve and dedication. For that effort, he is to be commended.

Maturation of Session Data

The session data of Ear3's sessions is both exciting and frustrating. Obviously, Ear3 is a naturally talented viewer who needs seasoning and additional training. The growth exhibited in Ear3's sessions from his start has been extraordinary. Yet it is not fully developed. With additional training in basic and advanced techniques, Ear3 could easily develop into a

professional-level viewer and analyst. With additional practice session work he would develop the seasoning he needs to grow into his potential.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Ear3 be considered for the Professional-Intern program where he will benefit from working closer with the professional team.

It is recommended that Ear3 obtains additional formal training and continues his development toward acceptance into the Professional ranks of Knosomaticians. It is recommended that he be included in additional Pro taskings so that the Professional team can see and comment on more of his work. In addition, it is recommended that Ear3 bring more of his unique perspective to the group activities. By giving more of himself to the process and to the group – he will ultimately become a more rounded and more fully developed viewer

Ear3 shows potential in developing into professional level viewer as well as an analyst. He displays an understanding of data that is the forefront of Bananaslam members. It reflects a maturity of thought as far as session data goes. Ear3 understands the concept of every session being perfect. He now needs the tools to fully realize his potential.

Ultimately, Ear3 could make a valuable contribution to the Remote Viewing field as a Professional viewer, a Data Analyst and as a Knosomatics Instructor.

Prudence Calabrese	Mike Faber
Director/TDS	Bananaslam Coordinator
The Larger Universe	The Larger Universe

My response to Pru and Mike

Dear Pru and Mike,

Thanks, again, very much, for the evaluation!

I'd like to give you some feedback on it and on my experience as a Bananaslammer. Rather than write anything formal, this will be in the form of thinking aloud, with perhaps a digression or two to give you a better idea of my views and aspirations.

First, I truly appreciated the evaluation. It was thorough, detailed, balanced, judicious, helpful, and very well delivered. More below on my response to it. I also would like to start out by saying I've truly enjoyed my experience in Bslam so far and feel it has been overall very educational, interesting, provocative, and well led. Without it I am sure I would have made hardly any progress as a viewer since taking the 3 day course last fall.

BANANASLAM

1. Names can be important and I think this is a good one. It is non-stodgy, offbeat, light, makes you wonder. Yet it is not trivial. At least I don't think it is! (Monkeyluck - maybe the same?!)

2. The program. I have looked at Bslam as a participating student, and also from the point of view of someone who has taught. It seems to me the nature of Bslam is important—as it has been perceived and how that relates to member participation. Depending on what one understands the expectations to be, one performs and does—what is expected. With Bananaslam it is not entirely clear what has been expected—but this is by no means a bad thing.

The Internet is still new, and here it is being used as the communicating medium to train us as viewers. So there is some built in newness and uncertainty right there. I wasn't sure initially what the skinny was/what the parameters were with Bananaslam. That is, was a formal course with a text and course outline going to be given? Knowing Pru from the 3 day course and hearing her one other time, I figured not. Was there going to be instruction? Yes, most definitely. What kind? Well, mainly by doing sessions—with helpful hints from you both along the way, based on the training that most everyone else had more of, and I had less of. Was the course of activity and study all going to be laid out for us? Didn't know, but thought not, and as it developed, No, it is not all laid out. What about the nature of the teaching, would there be a heavy hand? No. Is there a sense of a definite direction we're going in? Yes. Does it remain interesting? Yes.

Does the fact that you don't quite know what's going on help or hinder? It helps to the degree that I stay interested, find myself experimenting a bit, not sure what's coming next and so remain into it and with an edge. The slight uncertainty hinders to the degree that one is not always sure what is expected—e.g. when Mike said we should all be doing longer sessions, this

was news to me. But it was presented as if, ‘Of course, you guys know you should all be doing longer sessions’. At least, that is the way it came across, and I think it surprised some of us. (Another example, the need for a full description of the tracing of the ideogram.)

I have not been quite sure what to make of the BB, chat room, and doing sessions as an educational unit, but for me it all works.

The evaluation states that “Ear 3 does not yet fully grasp the larger picture that Bananaslam is primarily a teaching opportunity and the best way for adult students to learn is to teach the material themselves.”

It would seem we have been asked to grasp your intent by ourselves. That is, we were given partial directives, some leadership and maybe sort of turned loose. But not too loose—by no means. “Primarily a teaching opportunity”? You mean self-teaching? “To teach the material themselves”—you mean to ourselves? Or teaching oneself and others as well? If any of these are true, we have been groping toward doing that, and actually doing it to some extent, or regarding joint activities, accepting the somewhat fuzzy status as is. For myself, I’ve not been clear on “the plan” but I can live with uncertainty, and time constrained and learning as much as I was, it didn’t seem much of an issue. If it had been said, that that is what we should be about (teaching ourselves, teaching others, dialoguing about it more), I would have done my sessions and participated in joint activities quite differently.

Herb Kohl or Jonathan Kozol said that in teaching, premature structure can hinder creativity and effectiveness. I’d say Bananaslam incorporates that principle. Also, because the main thing is doing sessions, doing many over a long period of time, another more recognizable structure - say Berlitz’s language school, intensive, scripted—would have been quite inappropriate.

The email/Internet lacks the immediacy of a teacher in a classroom. It also lacks the personality that comes through in a phone conversation or even on a distance learning classroom using a TV set. It is just text, thoughts. I think Mike as Bslam coordinator has done a great job of facing this difficulty by adding an essential personal note - by upbeat language, the extra word here or there, obvious dedication and concern, humor, etc. I’m sure it’s not easy! At times, I or others may misinterpret a remark or two because of the lack of the cues we normally get in conversation, in a classroom, etc. Also, I think you, Pru, have been very supportive, much

more so than in that one thread where you tended to downplay it. I guess part of my point is it hasn't been entirely clear to what extent leadership in Bslam is Reserved (like a table at a restaurant) and to what degree our taking initiative is encouraged. I think one factor holding back more initiative on the board, and elsewhere, is simple lack of time. As I mentioned to Mike, I was quite busy with my regular jobs from January through the end of May. But I consciously began clearing the decks, reducing my work load, so as to be able to put more time into it. Now I do have more time for sessions and other Bslam activities. For me, and for everyone I think, sessions come first, the rest comes afterwards, if there's time. I know some other viewers are under more serious time constraints. Without having made more time, doing the 3 analyses would have been tough.

On the whole the Bslam process, as I've tried to indicate above, has been very successful, as far as I'm concerned, in my learning to be a better viewer, maintaining my interest, helping develop skills, receiving feedback, interacting with other viewers, etc.

In this regard, knowing that 15-page sessions would be better, I'll do them, integrating all the valuable suggestions you made as to how I can specifically improve my sessions. Not having taken the two-week course has limited me in terms of awareness of techniques, but that was a known going in. I perhaps should have networked more with other folks, although taking part in the Concord group has been very helpful in that regard. Certainly examining other folks' work while doing the analyses has been of enormous help, and I would recommend that that be an earlier experience for viewers in future training.

Kinds of Viewers

Mike mentioned that I am a conceptual viewer but with a strong visual or physical graphical side also. Then too I get plenty of word strings, some of which are odd. I take it that my drawings in the scans and GS are considered the strongest part of my sessions. I have thought some of the sketches are quite pointed, but many others not. I had actually thought that some of the phrases were distinctive and could be quite useful. I still feel that way, but perhaps I don't understand data analysis enough.

I thought I was a conceptual viewer but I may need some clarity on the difference between a conceptual viewer and a metaphorical one. The

conceptual viewer, I take it, gets the overall gestalt. A metaphorical viewer may not get that, but couches things in terms of metaphor or simile.

In this regard, I appreciate your comment, Pru, that you want us to be the best viewers we can, not fit us into a mold. I have been interested in typology of viewers from the start, though, figuring that would help interpret the data better. Having done 3 analyses without consciously labeling each viewer as such-and-such a type, I see that maybe it is not necessary. More than that, because a viewer may combine different methods, telling someone or an analyst that viewer x is a particular type might be inhibiting or limiting, and inaccurate. Perhaps the viewer is still spreading her/his wings. Perhaps we don't know the full range of viewers there can be.

Word Strings

As to word strings, I may, as Pru says, be similar to Mark (who was indeed at the 3 day course I took in Berkeley last September or October), but there may be some differences.

I should say in passing that I don't perceive these word strings as song-like or song strings. They don't seem related to my composing or to music. They seem to me more semi-poetic—some of them. Others are just straightforward phrases. Overall, some seem literal, some metaphorical, some associative.

In the recent session on Edgar Allen Poe (Bslam 131), I got two of the words found in Poe's titles: maelstrom and telltale (Descent into the Maelstrom, The Tell-tale Heart). I also got associative terms, terms suggestive of his themes, in particular bird / black—also, ptarmigan, etc. I got other fiction titles—e.g. Other Voices, Other Rooms. I got an "American artist" reference—painting by Turner. So these referent words and phrases were of several kinds—literal; national and occupationally associative; thematic.

An example of the strange or obscure sort of phrase is "a bell to end all bells" when the objective was Clarabel's first words spoken on TV in his/her farewell appearance.[21] (Along with drawings of a bell-like almost clown-like thing.) This has a literal aspect—bell, Clarabel—but is also obscure. There have been quite a few others like that: "bring the barrels to bear on the pork" (Washington's dentures), "full throttle to the bone" (Concorde), "holy light, amen, a fight" (Joe Louis memorial), "catch the

sun as it glints on the gun" (Space shuttle Atlantis), etc. Perhaps I overvalue them, but it seems to me the literal aspect and/or actual naming could be quite valuable when a place or person's name, etc. is needed in the tasking. Of course, it is hard to tell when this is being accomplished. I have no sense of which terms are the valuable ones in this regard. But in the context of a group of sessions, literal reference and actual naming might be easier to discern and quite valuable.

Whether this is close to Mark's method or style, I'm not sure, but it's how I perceive what has been happening with my viewing.

Perfection

I do get nonsense words too. Growing up I often liked to say nonsense words—and even after growing up. (Hey, maybe even recently.) I also like word coinages, which also appear in my sessions a lot. Let me take this toward understanding the concept of perfect sessions, that all the data is relevant, is there, on target, you just have to interpret how it is relevant. I don't have a philosophical objection to the concept. I do think it is the hardest thing to be firmly convinced of, probably not just for me, but perhaps for others as well. It also seems to be a unique contribution, and a vastly important one, by TDS.

We are used to hearing that ghosts may be around, that the dead return, especially with Van Praag and others popularizing it, and so the concept that a dead person may be, say, the guest tasker is - within the realm of, Hey, why not? But we don't associate perfection with any human endeavor, so there is a barrier in regard to that concept. My nonsense words and coinages crop up, yet they often don't seem relevant to a particular objective. Maybe they are and I don't know it. But on the whole I'm inclined to say that at least some are not, and to this trivial (?) degree the session data is not perfect.

Taking this a step further, anything having to do with the (human) conscious mind is not perfect. Hence, it would seem that to the degree the conscious mind is overriding the unconscious, that too could introduce imperfection into the session.

I'm quite open to the idea that there is an unconscious stream which is "perfect," related to the collective unconscious, the Akashic records, or however it is conceived by the conscious mind in words. And we are carrying out a dialogue between our very limited and imperfect

consciousness with the unconscious, trying to let the unconscious have its say, with the symbols and methods it uses.

FLOW: I consider this a key aspect of life. It manifests in many fields. Flow in a relationship. When you hit it off and things go well, as opposed to stopping, halting, etc. Flow when a basketball team, more than any other, is all "on the same page" during an offensive play. Hard to see it on TV but you can feel it when you play if the team is right. As relates to viewing, it seems like we are trying to stimulate the flow of data, get the conscious mind out of the way. My main occupation for 20 years has been trying to get voice flowing onto the page as text (medical transcriptionist). So I have focused on improving that flow (I even sell some typing productivity software on the net). When I compose music, I am trying to get the flow, from the unconscious. Not sure exactly why I brought this up—except that flow is so critical in viewing too and what facilitates it is important. In relation to Bslam, it just occurred to me that while the chats flow pretty well, usually quite well, they can be slow to get rolling and at times the pace is slow. Maybe this is just me the impatient fast typist.

Internship, the Future

I feel very lucky to have been selected to be in the intern program and am keenly looking forward to it! One of you wrote that you envision a big need for viewers in the future. I wonder if this comes from a specific belief that you have about future events? (If you feel you can share that, of course.)

Coming down to a mundane specific, when I discussed with Pru earlier this year my becoming a candidate to teach Knosomatics, Pru said that full or part time work would be okay. I realize this is somewhat down the road and by no means a sure thing, but just to let you know my feelings about it —I would very much like to get back to composing music at some point, so I would probably prefer half or 3/4 time. Composing is one of my very favorite activities, and very meaningful. (I wonder too if the original time when I might begin,
c. January 2002—if all goes well—is still realistic. I'm trying to plan my workload for the fall.)

However, given the fact that you say I have potential as a viewer, analyst and teacher, this gives me pause with regard to the above. I think, as I've mentioned, that I may have more potential as an analyst than a viewer or a teacher. I do have teaching experience, I like teaching, and I am

certainly willing to do some. If it involves a little travel, all the better. I actually like analyzing better than viewing, but perhaps if I get better at viewing, that will change. I am used to processing large amounts of data. Not only the wordprocessing mentioned above, but in my past academic studies, critically absorbing and sorting out lots of written material and concepts, in philosophy and English literature. With age and years of reading, too, one also learns a certain amount. I say this because I realize from doing the analyses of 3 sessions that the more you know about a subject, the easier your analysis will go. Or whether it will go at all. If I hadn't boned up on some genetics, for example, I wouldn't have had a clue as to a sensible alternative hypothesis.

Anyway, to sum this up, maybe need would overcome preference, and I would work full time, should I be so fortunate as to progress to that point. However, it is true I am older, so stamina and other factors may come into play…

One final subject I'd like to mention: I come from a politically progressive background, both activist and theoretical, and I would eventually like to become involved again in some work that is progressive (can have many meanings of course)—that is, work toward peace, justice, economic equality, brother/sisterhood, love/spirit, sustainability, etc. Naturally, I would expect that many or most tasks for TDS would not be of this sort because of economic constraints. One reason I've been attracted to your program is your high ethical standards and your stating that we need to make our voices heard, to right some wrongs and undertake activities that lead to—progressive change. How the RV field can contribute to turning our civilization around is something I haven't given enough thought to, but it seems to me there must a lot of potential. (And for that very reason, RV poses a serious threat to the established interests.)

Looking forward to working closer with you!

Jon

In reviewing materials for this book, I looked over many of my Bananaslam sessions. I found a good deal of what appeared to be irrelevant data, along with some clear literal and metaphorical data (e.g. "a bell to end all bells"). Given so much apparently "junk data," I asked John Vivanco (January 2017) why I had been selected as an Intern. I didn't feel my sessions were

as accurate as Don and Athena's – the other two Interns. John said I had been brought in as an Intern because the creative expressions I used helped him better understand the different ways a viewer can process psychic impressions.

CHAPTER 8

TransDimensional Systems and the Remote Viewing Community

To provide additional background on how TDS was perceived and received within the remote viewing community, here is a brief review of TDS history.

The company had its origin in Atlanta, Georgia. Pru Calabrese and her husband were the founders. This took place after Pru had split from the Farsight Institute, which was run by Courtney Brown, a Professor of Political Science at Emory University.[22] She made this move in the wake of the Hale-Bopp incident, which severely impacted Farsight as many students left and few new ones came. Pru wrote a very self-critical "confession" for her part in Hale-Bopp and then moved on to form her own group.

Courtney Brown had learned CRV from a former Ft. Meade intelligence officer, revised the method and termed it "Scientific Remote Viewing" (SRV), although it had not undergone the years of scientific research done at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI). Pru told us that she found many of her students were not doing well with SRV and it had even brought her to tears. As a result she developed a modified approach which went beyond SRV. She called the new method, TransDimensional Systems Remote Viewing (TDSRV).

About a year after leaving Farsight, Pru and her husband, although separated, left Atlanta and moved to Southern California. They settled in Carlsbad, an attractive beach town 35 miles north of San Diego and Pru began to teach and seek clients. Pru formed a group called The Unit and billed it as the "World's First Civilian Operational Remote Viewing unit". The team had a dozen members including Dog Star and Athena. Projects worked on included "Hale-Bopp 'Companion' Redux" and an "assortment

of fun sessions": Diana Ross, people in prayer shrouds in a mosque, the Sid Ashram (Tibet), The Rave Party, Max the Crystal Skull, the Shroud of Turin, and "Greatest Mysteries of the 20th Century". After about six months, the group was re-formed and was called the Discovery Project. After another relatively short period of time, that group morphed into TransDimensional Systems.

One of the first students in California was a young man named John Vivanco.[23] He was a practitioner of Zen and spent many hours in a nearby dojo. He quickly became an excellent remote viewer, perhaps because of the stilling of the mind that Zen fosters and he was invited to join The Unit. John rapidly became Pru's right hand man and from that point on Pru and John formed the backbone of TDS.

Through Pru's forceful personality, drive, and fearlessness, TransDimensional Systems attracted many clients, including CEO's from leading computer technology companies. When asked by a potential client to demonstrate the company's abilities, Pru told us they might remote view an important secret of the company. According to John Vivanco, Pru could do this on the spot, without doing a formal session, and this would convince the CEO to undertake the services of TDS. Pru and John found it was primarily the CEO who would be interested in working with TDS, not others at the top or in middle management.

An energetic speaker and presenter, Pru was able to attract a lot of mainstream media attention. One way she did this was through the public demonstration team, the only one in existence.[24] Through public presentations, demonstrations and interviews, Pru made the case to thousands of people that there was indeed something to remote viewing—and that TDS was the real deal. Articles appeared in major publications like *New York Magazine*, *SF Weekly*, *Salon Magazine* and the *London Sunday Times*.[25]

In a relatively short time, TDS was working for clients from Wall Street to Hollywood. But while TDS made millions for companies, it garnered only a modest share for itself.[26] However, a prominent figure in Hollywood invested $1.2 million in the company, which enabled TDS to hire four full-time people at $80,000 a year. While salaries were not always paid on time, nor at the promised level, TDS was the only remote viewing company with several full-time salaried staff. (And I am not aware that anyone has been able to do so since.) For a few years, TDS was soaring—garnering

headlines and meeting the needs of high-end businesses, as well as training students.

How did the rest of the field feel about Pru and TDS?

For that, let's look at some additional background, with a focus on other attempts to make remote viewing a paying business.

Prior to 1995, the Star Gate remote viewing program was not known to the public at large; it was classified. Nonetheless, in November 1989, Ft. Meade personnel Ed Dames, David Morehouse and Mel Riley formed a company called PsiTech. Dames, an energetic and persuasive individual, got Ingo Swann to write a letter authorizing the use of CRV and convinced General Albert Stubblebine to be on the Board of Directors.[27] The company had seven viewers, according to reporter Jim Marrs. Former Ft. Meade viewers like Paul Smith and Lyn Buchanan were called on for occasional work.

Paul Smith recalled that he was given such targets as what made the Soviet Phobos Mars probe fail; the 1908 Tunguska explosion; a deep-space propulsion system; KAL Flight 707 in 1983; how crop circles were produced; and how a client managed his farming and fur business. Since Dames frontloaded him, Smith was "dubious of much of my work done for Psi Tech." Further, "As far as I know, Psi Tech never had a single unambiguous 'hit' for which it could take public credit."[28]

By 1992 PsiTech had moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico. Although early on PsiTech had good contacts and clients, by the winter of 1993 Dames began to focus heavily on training viewers in Technical Remote Viewing (TRV).[29] Dr. Courtney Brown (Pru's teacher) was one of these trainees.

On June 25, 1995, ABC News broadcast a program in which Ted Koppel interviewed CIA Director Robert Gates, Star Gate Director Ed May, and "Norm" (a monitor of intelligence programs up to 1984). Administrator Dale Graff and top viewer Joe McMoneagle appeared in background clips along with statistician Jessica Utts and skeptic Ray Hyman. Gates, May and "Norm" confirmed the existence of the Star Gate program. The three agreed there is something to the phenomenon and that psi research should now be in the public domain. Gates belittled what had been accomplished.[30]

In October 1995 a tabloid newspaper published a story about the Star Gate project and in November the project's existence was officially

acknowledged.

After September 1995, several former Ft. Meade viewers began to offer CRV training: Paul Smith, Lyn Buchanan, and David Morehouse. Each worked separately, charging rather large amounts for several days or a week of instruction.

Psi Tech moved to Los Angeles and Joni Dourif, ex-wife of actor Brad Dourif, joined Ed Dames in running the company. Joni Dourif and Dames eventually split up and Dames resigned from Psi Tech in 2000. Joni Dourif met an entrepreneur named Dane Spotts and she and Dourif ran Psi Tech until they too separated, with Spotts retaining control. PsiTech continued to seek clients and function as a business. Meanwhile Dames had formed Learn RV, which was a training and media company, producing RV-related videos and products like Mind-Dazzle, a training kit.

In the late 1990's there was no organization whose purpose was to bring remote viewing to the public in a noncommercial way. However, in 1999, former Ft. Meade viewer Lyn Buchanan initiated an effort to unite former military viewers, Star Gate researchers and a few others and form such an organization. The group met in Albuquerque, New Mexico and established the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA). IRVA held yearly conferences starting in 2001 and published a magazine, *Aperture*.

To sum up: In this period two would-be commercial companies (PsiTech and Learn RV) emerged from the Ft. Meade unit. In addition, Joe McMoneagle started his own company.

Four former military "psychic spies"—Dames, Buchanan, Morehouse, and Smith—vied for students for their training courses. Dames used his considerable skills at self-promotion and appeared regularly on Art Bell's popular Coast-to-Coast radio show with tales of impending doom and gloom, few if any of which materialized. He lambasted his former colleagues with misstatements about their respective roles in the Ft. Meade program and they responded by dismantling his assertions phrase by phrase.[31]

What, then, was the take on TransDimensional Systems at the time?

By 1998-99 TDS was doing quite well. Unconnected with the military, not part of the old boys' network, and led by an energetic and talented woman writing pieces like "Me, I'm a Radical" and "Talking about a Revolution," TDS was a distinct outlier.[32]

From the beginning Pru and her company faced attacks. One was an attempt by an ex-military intelligence agent to entrap Pru and her team. This person tried to lure them onto government land while treasure hunting, a ploy described in John Vivanco's *The Time Before the Secret Words*.[33] If Pru and the team had fallen for it, they would have been arrested and TDS would have gone down the drain. As it was, they had to fend off the FBI, which demanded to see them the day following the setup. Whether this attack was done under orders from a government agency or by an ego-driven individual who wanted to eliminate a rival, is not known.

All the while, there had been attacks on Pru stemming from the Hale-Bopp events. Since Pru and Courtney Brown had been set up and had fallen for that ploy, compounded by the use of faulty methods, criticism for what this had done to the field is understandable - but that was before TDS came into existence.

Some went so far as to question whether Pru even had a team of remote viewers. Pru claimed to have 14 paid viewers, while the reality was closer to 5. (Sessions of other viewers were used at times and so the total may have been 12 or 14 at times, but only 5 were paid staff.)

Uninhibited as she was, Pru had tasked an objective that became known as "Tastes like chicken." At the time Bill Clinton and Monica Lewinsky's affair was all over the news. Everyone knew what the "chicken" was. Giving this objective to students offended some people, who felt it was demeaning to remote viewing, to the accomplishments of the military and the research program, and generally in bad taste. Possibly topping that, Pru said that women may have sexual feelings and even an orgasm while remote viewing. (I will return to this subject in the chapter on Ethics. As we shall see, Pru was not alone - Ingo Swann, the "father of remote viewing" wrote extensively on psi and sex in his book *Psychic Sexuality*.)

Another example of the barbs that came Pru's way took place at the 2002 IRVA conference in Austin, Texas. Pru was introduced by the host, Kent Johnson, a Navy pilot who knew little about remote viewing. I was in the audience and if he had introduced her that way in the Bay Area, he would have been booed off the stage. I will revisit this episode in a later chapter.

The extreme lengths to which people would go to attack Pru became clear with the appearance of a web site called Pru Watch. This was a vicious all-out assault, as we shall also see in a later chapter.

Finally, and most significantly, TDS was monitored, harassed and attacked. John Vivanco portrays this in *The Time Before the Secret Words*. These attacks took many forms—surveillance, breaking into homes, stalking, phone threats, and more. Pru, John Vivanco, Dog Star and my friend Kathy have confirmed this harassment to me, as did a person who was in "the Unit" but wishes to remain anonymous. That makes five people with personal experience of these attacks. I was not in Carlsbad and have no direct knowledge, but this is enough to convince me there was an organized effort to take TDS down.

Curiously, at the same time this was going on, TransDimensional Systems was doing a lot of anti-terror work for the FBI. We viewers were often tasked with future terrorist attacks on U.S. soil. In fact these objectives became so frequent, we became in effect "frontloaded"[34] because we suspected the next tasking might be another anti-terror objective. In operational work, viewers may be given minimal information to take them more quickly to the objective; nonetheless, for some of us this became disconcerting.

On the one hand TDS was doing a huge amount of work for a government agency while on the other, someone, probably another government entity, was out to get Pru and TDS. Nothing like these attacks happened to any of the ex-military viewers, nor to other civilians in the field. It was a pretty stark difference. Looking back, it makes you wonder what was really going on.

Food for thought: Did anyone have orders to control remote viewing once it became public? More than a few people think that is the case. Although remote viewing has great potential, the field has certainly not flourished since 1995; in fact, remote viewing activity remains sparse despite the thousands of people who have received instruction. A further hypothesis is that one person's role was to make remote viewing seem crazy while others were to keep it predictable and dull, a double-pronged approach to control.

Another hypothesis is that the experienced hands, the civilian researchers and the military personnel, went their own ways after 1995 and did not try to unify the field. And it is a fact that with the separate teaching, research and commercial efforts, the community never did come together. It is true too there were tensions between the military and the researchers, and between individuals in both realms after 1995, which would have made a

joint effort quite challenging. I lean toward the view that there were efforts at covert control but that people going their own way was in play too and that the splintering of the field was a ‘natural’ development and not part of a plan.

CHAPTER 9

The Knosomatic Method[35]

If you Remote View for Product, then you have a certain result in mind. You want consistent and physically relevant data. If you Remote View for Process, then the experience is the reward. You have freedom, and you allow yourself time and space to follow unusual leaps of logic and intuition.
– Prudence Calabrese

In 2001-2002 I did not fully realize the scope of TDS' methods. I knew they could be detailed and complex, but it wasn't until I read an 80-page client report that I understood the exceptional lengths TDS went to. (In his 2016 book, John Vivanco discusses the project in "The Amusement Park Con."[36])

To my knowledge, methods as meticulous, innovative and time-intensive as those of TDS are not found elsewhere in remote viewing except for Stephan Schwartz's archeological undertakings (which are even more detailed and comprehensive).

Let's take a look at the aforementioned report. I have sanitized the names, referring to Person A, Person B, etc.

After discussing the taskings the Project Manager may assign, the report lays out how the work was conducted:

> *The taskings seek answers to specific questions. Each answer represents another piece in the overall puzzle. The Project Manager may decide to investigate various aspects of a question and will task the knosomaticians with a variety of objectives designed to reveal different facets. During a project, a tasking will generate data that confirms previously reported information or leads to further questions. This duplicative effect is essential to the TDS approach to operational work. Multiple knosomaticians work independently on the same data set generating multiple looks at the objective in the form of literal, physical, symbolic, conceptual, and metaphorical impressions. The Data Analysts break down each knosomatic session into its component parts and determine where the parts fit into the overall picture that emerges.*
>
> *Prior to work beginning on the Amusement Park project, TDS contacted a highly trained, independent, conceptual operative to perform an "outcomes" tasking to whether the outcome would be favorable or unfavorable before resources were expended by TDS on the part of Person A/Person B.*

The project was massive, with millions of dollars at stake. Why worry or guess about something when knosomatics can generate the data that will

supply the answer?

The operative was "blind" to the tasking and worked with strict application of the protocols. The overall gestalt was good with clear indications the project would be successful and profitable for all concerned parties.

This kind of "pre-viewing" is an unusual technique—I don't recall coming across it elsewhere in the field.

In addition to the overall gestalt, the operative advised communicating directly with one specific individual. TDS did not determine the identity of that individual until the end of the project, which is often the case. That person is Person B.

Each project has two parts. The first part is the generation of the Raw Data. This is the primary and principal set of taskings first designed by the Project Manager. It is intended to deliver an overall gestalt and answer major questions. In some cases—for example, a case involving the location of a missing person—the surface understanding of the Raw Data is all that is required or necessary. In other cases, it is only the beginning.

While the initial project design called for the use of six knosomaticians, TDS used the services of eleven knosomaticians to generate the Raw Data for The Amusement Park Project. Over 500 pages of data were generated by the team during this phase—which lasted ten days. The Raw Data was delivered to Person A in a meeting in San Diego in June 2001.

TDS also provided a precursory, surface explanation of the Raw Data indicating gross gestalts and a topical analysis. No in-depth analysis or firm conclusions were drawn by TDS at that point.

The meeting included a brief telephone conversation with Person B in which Person A confirmed receipt of the Raw Data and the preliminary explanation of the major gestalts was discussed.

The second part of the project is the Data Analysis and often includes much more work than the generation of the Raw Data. It requires the skills of highly trained and experienced knosomaticians; it often includes additional taskings of the knosomaticians involved and may include new knosomaticians also if a fresh perspective is sought.

The project design called for two Data Analysts to be employed, but because of the complex and convoluted nature of The Amusement Park Project, TDS used four Data Analysts for the project.

An additional 1,500-plus pages of data were generated during the Data Analysis phase of the project to satisfy questions raised by the Analysis. Some of the data from the taskings was employed to eliminate various "dead-ends" like the Country A General and Person C's father as well as Country B and Area A.

Other taskings were generated to examine aspects of Raw Data that were confusing to the Analysis, like "who is the person in the Outcomes session" and "what is the relationship between Person A and Person B".

The analysis phase took four weeks (23 days). The results of the pertinent taskings are presented here along with recommendations and a proposal TDS called "The End Game."

As is evident from the above, TDS devoted extraordinary resources and quite varied methods to meet this client's needs—which ultimately resulted in the successful recovery of millions of dollars.

In January 2017 I learned of an additional feature of the TDS method, first utilized in the Firefly/Arecibo project discussed in John Vivanco's book (Chapter 17, "The Firefly Aliens"). This feature was discovered in the process Pru and John used, which was to go back and forth discussing the data, not stop with the first obvious take on the data, try out hypotheses, and do this in a light playful spirit. They found that once they had grasped the most important and over-arching hypothesis, ALL the data fit in, whether it was literal, metaphorical, analogical, or symbolic. That was the key.

Having experienced success with this method, it is understandable Pru and John believed "every session is perfect," "the subconscious would not lie," the viewer is always "on," etc. I have long held a differing view. Material bubbles up from the subconscious and it is not a pure stream. In addition the conscious mind injects irrelevant material. As a result of wayward drifts and shifts, sessions usually contain irrelevant, misleading, or just plain wrong data, even from professional viewers. I base this on observation and analysis of thousands of sessions.

As Pru herself said, my (Ear's) sessions often contained data which she could not connect to the objective. There were gems, but sometimes "What the heck is that?" This suggests the idea of a central overarching hypothesis is not applicable to all viewers.

Dog Star, one of the Pro TDS viewers, wrote this about the usefulness and accuracy of session data:

> *Sometimes a session just plain won't have any apparent relevance to the objective, whether you look at it symbolically, metaphorically or whatever. I think in cases like this, the viewer is using symbolism, metaphor or analogies that are personal or maybe obscure, and have minimal relevance to the tasker or analyst.*

Clearly a different take on it from Pru's and John's.

TDS was the most successful commercial remote viewing company at the time—and it appears no company except Joe McMoneagle's has come close since.[37] I conclude that TDS' innovative, comprehensive and exhaustive methods were a determining factor in the company's success. I find it hard to argue with the idea that, for them, the vital overarching key to the objective, the hypothesis that makes all things clear, was a significant part of their success. At the same time, that has not been my experience in project and client work. In any case, there is no doubt that Pru and TDS

employed unusual and extremely productive methods, in a mix that has not been used elsewhere.[38]

CHAPTER 10

Which Way To Go?

In 2001 things seemed to be going well in the "salon" and Bananaslam, but those of us in training with TDS soon had to make a pivotal decision. (I include a few emails which I hope give the flavor of group life at the time.)

Along with a few others, I had been selected to attend a special course in Carlsbad. The other students were Athena, Lapis, Kathy and Mike. The instructors were Coyote (John Vivanco's viewing name at the time) and Seaweed (another of Pru's monikers). However on September 7, 2001 Pru sent an e-mail to Bslam and staff announcing that Elgin was no longer in Bananaslam and we had to choose between participation in the program and what she called Elgin's "salon".

Pru said it had taken months for her to come to this decision. The reasons she cited were Elgin's reluctance to contribute to Bananaslam while developing "his" group, persisting in "discoveries" that had been discarded as untenable, unauthorized use of copyrighted TDS materials and "many problems" we were not aware of.

Pru's edict put those of us who were in both Bslam and the "salon" in a dilemma. I had found the meetings in Concord very useful and felt we were all coming along using the TDS method. The other participants were friendly and engaging. A few disagreements, but nothing out of the ordinary. After mulling it over for a while, I asked Pru if I could take a month to make a decision. It was obviously going to be a very important one. She said that was fine.

On the one hand there was the indisputable fact that TransDimensional Systems had an ongoing business, a public presence, well-paid viewers and an excellent training program. What's not to like?

On the other hand there was the group in Concord, which I valued. I felt we were all working in the same vineyard. Having to make a choice between the two was going to be very difficult and I said as much to Pru.

She noted my concerns but said the work at Elgin's was becoming a distraction to the Bananaslam process.

Here is what I wrote to members of the Concord Salon shortly thereafter:

Like everyone else, I've been giving this situation a lot of thought. I appreciate all the views I've heard from everyone. It certainly is an unfortunate and unexpected situation that has developed.

I want to say at the outset that I do not feel I can be active in Bslam at the present time. I also do not feel I can be active in any meetings out at Elgin's at the present time, if they are resumed. Nothing against anyone in either setting - I do feel friendly and on good terms with everyone involved and would like to keep in touch with people individually. It's just a weird situation! In a while I may want to hook up again with Bslam/TDS if the folks there are willing. I may want to do one-on-one stuff with individuals from "Elgin's salon"... As to reservations I have about Bslam itself:

On the one hand, trying to see it from Pru and Mike's point of view, here we have been offered this long-term, free, hands-on, high quality training. We have Pru's overall guidance, a person who I agree has probably advanced RV more than anyone since Ingo Swann (Mike's comment). She is lively, fun and charismatic. In addition, she is, I understand, the only socially progressive prominent RVer out there. Who better? We have stalwart Mike, attentive to detail, always there for us, running the chat, bulletin board, providing individual guidance, week after week. True, speaking for myself, I sometimes have trouble following what Mike is saying and don't always agree with his tone or flat statements, but he is Johnny-on-the-spot, ready to dialogue, and competent. What more on earth could we ask for? We should be grateful for all this training we are getting and if some things aren't done on time, or things get canceled, we should be happy for what we've gotten out of it!

...Rather than repeat the bulk of what I initially emailed to Pru, I'll just say that my longish email was mostly along the lines of what Blue Ox and Bindu wrote - part of the brief history of the informal meetings at Elgin's. The meetings were very positive, we were very supportive of each other and constantly trying to improve our viewing and help to build Bslam. I felt too that what we were doing was tacitly and at times overtly supported by Bslam leadership.

I also wrote that in trying to find the principal cause of the problem I did not think it was, say, in forming the "group". I believe it was in the liaison or coordination between the group and the Bslam leadership. It seems to me all of us there in Concord had a responsibility to make sure we were in tune with Bslam expectations, and as de facto facilitator, especially around use of TDS/E2 materials, Elgin had a particular responsibility. The fact that he had a "personality conflict" with Mike suggests that the coordination/liaison very likely did not go well and was a primary factor in the blow up. I wrote then that it was possible we were entirely responsible for the state of affairs, but I doubted it. I would add now that holding off on letting us in on how Pru felt about Elgin and his views/activities was also very important in bringing about this sudden and unnecessary rupture. Since he was viewed by Pru (incorrectly) as the leader and teacher of "Elgin's group", it would have been appropriate and timely to mention to all of us that problems were developing and the steps that were being taken. If it had been any other person, I can see why Pru might not want to involve us in ongoing assessment and dialogue. But since Elgin was the de facto facilitator of our loose grouping, this should have been brought to our attention sooner. Pru has admitted that she made an error in handling the situation (in not telling us her real reasons) but I think not having a method of informing us by stages was critical.

I don't want to revisit all the details that were raised, but I was disappointed in reading Pru's 'final remarks' and some earlier statements. I felt that several of us tried to correct erroneous statements she had made (it was Elgin's group, him as teacher, he collected sessions, for his own

personal gain, etc.) but that in her reply she said she didn't want to get into nitpicking (about teaching/presenting or some similar issue). We felt that some of her statements were plain wrong, but she doesn't agree with that and yet also didn't reply point by point or anything like that. At the same time she wrote from her heart, did admit she is human, makes mistakes (which is obviously true of all of us) and one has to admire that honesty and forthrightness.

Pru has put resources, time and money into this project. She has had trust in us and she says her primary issue with Elgin is one of trust. It must be said that we have all put a lot of time and effort into this, and our trust as well. Speaking for myself, I have also made a financial commitment. Early on Pru asked if anyone wanted to teach for her. I said yes and we kept in touch about it. I cut back on my work so that I would have more time for Bslam starting in early June. Several training sessions were to be held (June, E3, and then 5 days in lieu of E3). For reasons not Pru's fault these weren't held. But there was apparently no one to fully fill in for her. This is somewhat of a catch 22 because I believe Bslam was designed in part to help bring in people to take up some of the work that needs doing as TDS expands, including teaching. Resources that went into Bslam may well have detracted from Pru doing the speaker's circuit and gaining students that way. Still as a Bslam student I did schedule vacations, got backups, and lose income as a result (I have been self-employed in the main).

Because of a lack of backup personnel, things didn't go as I had expected. On top of this we now have a loss of at least 3 people in Bslam, from an eruption that I think could have been avoided if handled differently. All this has resulted in my losing some confidence in the Bslam training and management structure.

So the combination of these external factors and problems/differences with how Bslam has proceeded has led me to my decision mentioned above. I am going to include one more point in my reply to Pru, but that's the bulk of it.

I hope everyone also does what feels right for them. I value everyone I've come in contact with in this adventure, and hope to be in touch as the future unfolds.

And here is what I wrote to Mike Faber, the Bananaslam Coordinator.

Hey Mike,

I was thinking of you as I drove back tonight from the UFO expo and meaning to send you a note. I wanted to thank you for the good leadership you provided to Bslam, the detailed training, the bulletin board—all the little extras you did, and especially for your tips to me. As I said in my note, you were there for all of us, provided clear guidance, would dialogue, etc.! Thanks also for putting up with my idiosyncrasies like nonsense words!

I don't think I'll be gone long. I was talking to Pru and she's open to it and I am too about coming to a class in October. I will welcome the chance to step back though and take care of some other things… But hope to be in touch with all again soon. I will be viewing daily too.

Thanks for writing, and I hope too our friendship continues.

Warm regards,
Jon

Mike replied (September 16, 2001)

Hi Jon,

I read your post on the board and I wanted to personally say good-bye and good luck to you. I hope you decide to return to us real soon. I know you have issues with things large and small and I want you to know I always respected and appreciated your work—even if I didn't understand it sometimes.

I hope we remain friends. Life is too short to lose friends. I also fervently hope there will be nothing for your activism to get active about, but if there is, please get as active as possible!

I wish you the best—you would've been great at this one day soon—Thank you for your support and all the extras you've done for me and for us over the months.

Warmly and personally,
Mike

And finally, here is my response to Pru after I had made my decision:

Hi Pru,

Just wanted to give you some of my thoughts about the situation with Elgin and Bslam.

If it had been a student who was not involved with the meetings out at Elgin's, then it would have been basically between you and Mike and him/her. I'm sure I would have been concerned, as one would whenever, say, a player is let go from a team, but it would have been basically between the owner/general manager and coach and that player (although all analogies ultimately break down of course). It needn't have involved me nor many of us in Bslam, as it has.

Because a number of us have been involved in the meetings at Elgin's, it clearly has had a much larger impact, and some people are quite upset. To me one difficulty with it has been the suddenness of it. One day we are scheduled to meet at Elgin's for another biweekly session, the next we are being asked to make a choice between Elgin's and Bslam. There was no warning, no prior steps taken with the group, if things were getting out of hand.

Since I am involved, I've tried to put my finger on the "principal contradiction" (which we used to look for in my politically activist days). I would say the mistake was not in deciding to have the meetings, but in the liaison between the de facto facilitator (Elgin) and Bslam. Since Elgin and Mike had a personality conflict, it would seem that this is likely a major part of the problem. The primary responsibility, as I see it, lay with Elgin as facilitator to make sure things were on track in what we did there, particularly around any TDS materials, which he was proposing to review. It was also the responsibility of the rest of us out there. I tried to make sure this was so, with inquiries to Elgin and (during the evaluation) to Mike, but I guess I didn't do a good enough job. It's possible that the liaison inadequacies all lie with Elgin (and us) but I doubt it.

I do think the group has played an extremely useful role in the past months, from my point of view anyway, and some of the perceptions of it don't seem on target. One person out there thinks of it as Elgin's group, but no one else I'm aware of (I talked with 4 other folks who've been out there). He facilitated, offered a place, provided refreshments (although others did too), emailed people about meetings, made up most of the taskings (although others did a lot too and eventually it became rotated—he volunteered early on because no one else was stepping forward), and sat at the head of the table. But he was not viewed as the leader—we had none—nor did he chair the meetings. We didn't have a formal chair and the time keeper rotated. I viewed it as an adjunct to Bslam for practice, discussion and bonding.

I found it helpful and useful for many reasons. We could task and do sessions, using Bslam protocol. That was our main raison d'être, for me anyway. We could review the sessions, much as we did in the 3 day course you gave that I attended—guess the objective from a list of possible ones, by looking rather quickly at other people's data and discussion. The meetings helped us get to know each other, built spirit, motivate some to join Bslam or continue in it, and do the work. (I gather some other folks had a different experience as to how it affected their Bslam work.) We could discuss upcoming training and try to mobilize people for it, including non-Bslam members. The general spirit was one of feeling very lucky we could be part of Bslam and receive this free

training from you and Mike. In addition the meetings were interesting and valuable because we had people with some very interesting backgrounds and experiences. I was particularly interested in the past life and related work that two people have done. Georgia was another such person, with wide training in a variety of areas I am not familiar with. We were also able to keep abreast a bit of what else was happening in the RV world. Finally and not least, everyone got along well and liked everyone else, as I—and I think all of us—felt about all the members of Bslam.

Elgin is eager to experiment and try things out, and so he did present his own ideas at times, what he was interested in or experimenting with. Others presented how they felt in regard to some of the protocols, what worked well, what they had trouble with, etc. I found this generally useful and not distracting from doing work within the Bslam protocols. Things are not cut and dried in Bslam (e.g. reactive sessions).

In Bslam I have been told by Mike to be comfortable and do things that work best for me (I mean minor things, so long as within the Bslam protocols), and he will also "straighten me out" if he feels I was going outside the protocols in one respect or another. There are personal styles in viewing and I think Mike has been sensitive to that. In the same spirit, at Elgin's and in the chats, part of the experience has been learning from how other people view their sessions and how they deal with things. Comparing sessions and looking at the kinds of data people got has also been useful, as in the class we took. It doesn't compare to doing an analysis, but it is useful.

I don't recall Elgin ever collecting our sessions for some purpose or other. I don't believe he tasked Bindu and I on monkey man[39] for his own personal gain. I don't believe he was trying to form a counter group or one in contradiction to the spirit of Bslam. At the same time he is eager to try out all sorts of things, and I very well understand some of the things you said about how this all led up to difficulties from your point of view and the general good of Bslam.

So overall, I think if we did things out there that were harmful, or not harmful but a bit distracting, if we were going to use materials in an unauthorized way, or did, then it is not just Elgin who should get the criticism, but all of us. As I say, this may be exclusively our responsibility out there, but the "group" did have tacit support - Mike came and spoke, I asked about possible problems with a separate group, and was told it was a club and okay as far as he knew, and apparently other efforts at liaison/coordination were made. Memories seem to differ on use of TDS materials, what was said and authorized, but I would not have been out there if I thought things hadn't been cleared.

Having reflected on it all, I still do want to remain with Bslam. I did want to share with you the concerns I had, as above, in particular the suddenness of his dismissal and perceptions of what the meetings were about and how we functioned.

As to future relations with people who were at Elgin's—I gather he is not going to host any more meetings. How we relate as individuals outside of Bslam would seem to be an individual decision, but in the aftermath of this, maybe you could share some thoughts and guidelines with us.

Peace and love,
Jon

And so, I told Elgin and the Concord group that I was leaving. Foxy, who was in both groups, said simply that Pru was her teacher and Elgin was her friend, and she didn't want to choose between them. Foxy stayed for a while, but within a fairly short period of time, the majority in the "salon" left Bananaslam.

CHAPTER 11

The FBI came calling

After 9–11, the FBI got in touch with Pru and asked if TDS would be willing to view potential terrorist targets.[40] Pru had told us she was a "radical" but she was obviously open to doing such work. Pru realized some of us might not want to take part, so she asked how we would feel about providing such information to the FBI or other agencies. She noted that TDS had shown moral scruples in declining to remote view the location of Osama Bin Laden because innocent civilians could be killed in a bombing campaign.

Among all the people involved with TransDimensional systems, my background made it challenging to even consider viewing for the FBI. However, the killing of civilians is abhorrent, so why wouldn't I want to take part in trying to prevent of such attacks?

The environment I was raised in was not conducive to working with the FBI, to put it mildly. My parents came of age in the 1920's and 1930's during the Great Depression. At that time progressive and Leftist views and organizations abounded. The stock market had crashed in 1929, businesses and banks were closed, and millions of people were homeless and hungry. The Soviet Union was considered by many to be a progressive force and my parents became oriented toward socialist ideas and movements for social justice. Although a dozen nations had sent troops to try to strangle the October Revolution, the revolution had somehow survived and Russia had rapidly become a powerful industrial nation. Their strong industrial base enabled the Soviet Union to repulse the German invasion in World War II and thereby play the decisive role in defeating the Nazi drive for world conquest.

Back home from the Merchant Marines after the war, my father taught at the Samuel Adams School in Boston and my mother was secretary there. The school was run by the Communist Party of the USA. The teachers

included Dirk Struik, a distinguished Professor of mathematics at MIT. One of the attendees at the school was Herbert Philbrick, who later wrote "I Led Three Lives for the FBI." Largely because of his testimony to Congressional committees investigating the "Red Menace" in the United States, my mother was fired in the early 1950s from her job as a librarian in Norwood, Massachusetts and was called to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Washington. She was charged with 58 counts of contempt of Congress for using the First and Fifth Amendment to refuse to answer questions.

As the case dragged on through the 1950s, my mother and I moved from Massachusetts and she was hired as a librarian by the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania. The hiring received national attention when the Fund for the Republic gave $5000 to the Plymouth Meeting Board. Right wingers in the area, including Quakers on the board, strenuously objected. Since Friends do not take action unless there is a "sense of the meeting" (a feeling of unanimity), a stalemate occurred and the money sat in an account for several years. As one researcher wrote: "Nearly three years later, in June 1960, the US Court of Appeals overthrew Mary Knowles's conviction, supporting her contention that Congressional investigating committees needed to provide reasons for their questions to witnesses."[41]

In this environment, I had been raised as what I call a "pink-diaper baby"—not a "red-diaper baby" because my parents never imposed their views and in fact did not even discuss socialism with me. Over time, respecting and loving them, I found my politics moving toward theirs. While in graduate school in Berkeley in the fall of 1964, I joined the Free Speech Movement and was arrested at Sproul Hall with 800 others. Throughout the 1960's I took part in protests against the Vietnam War and in 1971 was one of three people who opened an anti-war GI coffee house at Travis Air Force Base. During that time of upheaval, I read a great deal of Leftist literature and for about 20 years afterwards was part of the "New Left" movement to build a revolutionary party in the United States.

By the time I became active in remote viewing, that movement had faded and I had ended my participation. Still, with that background, the thought of doing anything for the FBI did not sit well, 9–11 or not. However, eventually I decided to take part. The possible benefits seemed to

me at the time to outweigh the negatives, despite my personal feelings and the very bad reputation the FBI had from the J. Edgar Hoover years.

In 2006, a few years after the TDS period, I went to a hypnotist to try to get 3 ideograms for use in roulette. The hypnotist, also a remote viewer and a progressive, told me she would never have cooperated with the FBI. I thought to myself, *Maybe she's right*. I was uneasy about doing the work at the time and clearly had mixed feelings about it years later.

* * *

In doing this anti-terror work, Pru tasked us many times with future attacks in the U.S. As usual, we were blind to the tasking—we were given only a reference number or Tag.[42]

TDS did not take the shortcut that others often used—providing some frontloading to the viewer such as "The target is an event. Describe the target." That method can save time—the viewer can zero in more rapidly. However, TDS achieved great success with its strong-blind method, which was consistent with laboratory practice. Perhaps, though, this came at organizational cost over the long-term since viewers had to do more sessions. Also, as I mentioned, there was a potential handicap: in spite of being blind to each objective, we did so many that anti-terror work was "in the air."

After all that work, did we assist in preventing terror attacks on US soil? We didn't know. If the FBI took preventive steps based on data we provided, and the attack did not occur, how would we know? The FBI probably has pertinent information in its files, but nothing is known publicly.

One project about which we did hear something concrete was the strength of the underground retaining walls at the World Trade Center. Authorities were worried that the walls had been weakened by the fall of the buildings and could collapse, flooding nearby subways. TDS reported that the retaining walls would hold, and they did.

CHAPTER 12

Remote Viewing and Ethics

Ethics—a complex subject which remote viewing makes even more complex.

Given the nature of remote viewing—the ability to gather information beyond normal sensory channels, where space and time are not obstacles—serious questions of ethics arise. You can remote view anything: a person, a thing, an event, a company, a relationship in everyday life, business, government, science, or the military, past or future - you name it. What happens to personal privacy, institutional practices and secrets? What becomes of law and ethics in a society where an all-seeing tool is available?

In the first and second issues of Daz Smith's *8 Martinis*,[43] Coleen Marenich, a Canadian remote viewer and instructor, wrote a two-part article on ethics in which she suggests that remote viewers eventually need to form a professional society. Currently, she asserts, we can't even say what makes a remote viewer a pro. People may say they are pros, but we have no standards to establish that they are. Marenich believes that until we have an organization which can do so, we cannot have meaningful ethical guidelines.

With that in mind… in preparation for this chapter, I looked at the ethical guidelines of the International Remote Viewing Association (IRVA), the Parapsychological Association (PA), and the American Psychological Association (APA). What can these guidelines tell us?

The PA is solely a research organization and all its ethical guidelines reflect that mission; for example, get permission from participants, act honestly and do no harm. While APA is by contrast both a research and treatment-oriented organization, its guidelines are similar to those of the PA. The APA opines that no guidelines can be complete, theirs are not meant to be an enforceable code, and one ultimately must fall back on being truthful, honest and considerate. What remote viewers do matches the APA

more than the PA, given that remote viewers do more than research. Some RVers practice remote healing, although with a disclaimer that they are not offering medical treatment. On the other hand, remote viewing has more in common with the PA than the APA in that RV and the PA are involved with psi, psychic perception, Anomalous Cognition.

But remote viewing is a different kettle of fish than scientific research or medical treatment. One of the differences is that a tasker is seldom in a position to get permission from people who may turn up in a remote viewing session. The tasker may not know who is at a location or an event, but the viewer may pick up life forms there. The viewer is even more in the dark since she may be totally blind to the fact the objective is an event, location or a person. As an example, if the objective is a missing person, neither tasker nor viewer could get permission from the missing person, nor from anyone who made the person go missing, nor from others who might turn up in a session.

The right to privacy emerges as a leading factor differentiating remote viewing from counseling, psychological or medical treatment. In these latter fields, permission has been obtained; the participant is taking part willingly and has agreed to surrender personal privacy in that regard.[44] With the consent of the patient, a psychologist may probe the conscious mind and also the unconscious,[45] but a remote viewer may delve into both without the permission or even awareness of an individual.

The remarkable point that remote viewers can discern what a person is feeling or thinking means that in principle there are no secrets—a view often expressed on remote viewing boards and forums. If that is the case, one has to ask, Would any society legitimize or license a group outside its control which had that capability? Don't authorities always attempt to thwart any organization that gives promise of destabilizing the society? Wouldn't a highly skilled remote viewing organization pose such an unprecedented and formidable threat?

The questions assume that dominant organizations in the society would have to be aware of remote viewing and its potential. We know that U.S. authorities up to the highest levels are in fact aware of that potential. For example, in 1978 President Jimmy Carter told the press the government had used psychics (who were in the Star Gate program) to find a Russian bomber lost in the jungles of Africa.[46]

Another country aware of the potential was the Soviet Union, which had a dozen remote viewing programs at the same time as Star Gate. Most likely the Russian, Chinese and other governments have remote viewing programs today.

It is highly probable that the powers that be, in any society, would seek to influence, control or destroy any non-governmental remote viewing organization which sought to gain adherents, become widely known, seek to gain influence and perhaps even form a professional society. Indeed, some surmise this has occurred with regard to the International Remote Viewing Association. In later chapters we will see if this hypothesis (influence, control or destroy) applies, in a different sense, to TransDimensional Systems.

* * *

In discussions about ethics since 1995 when remote viewing came into the public domain, opinions by civilians, ex-military practitioners and researchers have run the gamut. In reviewing posts and documents for this book, I came across the full spectrum:

- If the government gives you the tasking, you need to do it and report all your impressions. You are obeying the government; you are in the clear ethically.
- Often we don't know what our viewing has been used for, and so we are uncertain where we stand morally as tasker, viewer or client.
- If my session results in a death, but it is an enemy who gets killed, that's just the way it goes.
- We do not view objectives that are likely to lead to harm to an innocent person.
- As long as you are within the law, your viewing is moral.
- Forget the government and the law, go with what you feel is moral.
- The field of remote viewing is not developed enough for moral principles to be applied, and certainly not by some government body.
- You are either ethical or you are not from the outset. There are no shades here.

Turning to the historical context, the fact that remote viewing arose under the auspices of U.S. intelligence agencies raises grave ethical concerns. The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) played major roles in the 20-year-long Star Gate program. It is no secret nor is it contested that the CIA undertook covert action programs over the decades to influence political structures and economies in many countries—to include overthrowing governments that were considered inimical to "the interests of the United States". That included destroying elected governments that were attempting to better the lives of the people—as well as providing military, economic and diplomatic support for dictatorships which U.S. administrations wished to keep in power.[47]

That was my perspective when I came into this field. I considered it unfortunate that an ability with such scientific, economic, psychological and even spiritual potential was developed under the auspices of U.S. intelligence agencies and the Army. Let's not be coy: intelligence agency programs resulted in thousands of deaths and the destruction of institutions in many countries. The U.S. government and agency leaders who implemented these policies were culpable—and in some cases, war criminals.

Now, since thousands of ordinary citizens work in these agencies, the question arises whether they share responsibility with the policy-makers for the devastation and crimes, even though they had no power to make or influence policy or actions.

First, is it a simple binary issue? Was what they did flatly ethical or unethical? I don't think so. Decisions about how to act and think—all ethical decisions—are on a spectrum of choices, and the circumstances matter.

A personal note: when I received a form letter in 1961 signed by President Kennedy ordering me to report to my draft board, I wrestled with whether to become a Conscientious Objector or not. It was just prior to the Vietnam War and moving to Canada was not a well-known option at the time. Eventually I decided I did not in principle oppose all wars, as a C.O. must, and felt I would learn more about the world by being in the Army, having spent much of my first 22 years in school, than I would as a CO. I ended up in a Missile Battalion near Stuttgart, Germany, not at war, but serving the interests of U.S. policy abroad. Was I compromising my own

values by doing this? Definitely so, although at the time I was not as aware of the nation's imperial adventures as I am today.

With this background, do I think everyone should at all costs avoid taking a job with the CIA or other intelligence agencies and find work elsewhere, regardless of their circumstances? No, I don't think that's a reasonable expectation.

I could never have worked for those agencies, because of my background and values, but I can understand why others, through family tradition, personal preference or just the need for a job would sign up thinking they would be "doing good," helping the United States in its mission to "preserve democracy and freedom in the world." I think that is a seriously mistaken notion, based on what our country has actually done, but it is one which has a lot of currency.

As noted above, some of the Ft. Meade viewers put forward their views on these issues. In general, they expressed support for the intelligence agencies and the conduct of the United States. They felt their work was being used for honorable purposes such as preventing harm and death; for example, trying to rescue hostages in Iran or finding Col. Higgins (who had been abducted). On the civilian side, Dr. Edwin May, Director of the Star Gate Program from 1985 to 1995, told me he felt the program did good work and saved lives.[48]

But one of the Ft. Meade viewers (Lyn Buchanan) wrote that every day was an ethical challenge, not knowing whether his remote viewing results were used to harm or kill someone. Buchanan recognized the ambiguous situation he found himself in—it wasn't clear that the work he did would be used for ethical purposes.[49] His intentions in this work were consistent with his ethical values but he had no control over how his work product would be used. I am more in accord with this perspective: conflicted about the work being done, reflecting a viewpoint that I'm sure many of us have felt as we circle the sun in this puzzling universe. The circumstances may not be clear enough to know for sure whether one's ethical values are being fully upheld. All the more so, to my mind, if you are working for the CIA or another U.S. intelligence agency.

Turning to TransDimensional Systems, here is an email I wrote to TDS staffers in 2002 about ethics.

> *TDS has in place the knosomatics Code of Ethics and Conduct, which the general public can read, and the Standards and Practices for Bananaslam, which Bslam members only can read.*

These lay out brief, general guidelines and conduct in areas of ethical behavior, individual responsibility, and so on.

Although we have had these guidelines in place and online for more than 2 years, and few if any other Rvers do, Pru/TDS has been repeatedly attacked on ethical issues as if we gave them no thought and as if Pru hadn't written some very cogent pieces on these matters (some haven't seen these pieces since they just blast away and don't search the Larger U web site). To some extent these attacks will recur no matter what we do because Pru/TDS/we are the upstarts, the new blood, the envelope pushers vs. the old guard. Also, there are some cultural/ethical differences in the divided "RV community."

The first document mentioned above reads as follows:

Code of Ethics and Conduct

1. Respect yourself and others at all times. Act in a professional manner when conducting Knosomatic training and exercises.
2. View daily.
3. Support your viewing partner. Do not let them down.
4. Act responsibly when viewing, monitoring, tasking and analyzing Knosomatic data.
5. Viewing a private individual without prior permission is considered a violation of the ethical standards of Knosomatics.
6. Knosomatics is a 'pay as you go' program. Do not put an unfair burden on others morally, financially, emotionally, spiritually or physically.
7. Confidential information relating to Knosomatic projects and personnel is always confidential and cannot be disclosed with express prior permission.

As noted, there were few if any public ethical guidelines among remote viewers. My sense was people were flying by the seat of their ethical pants. TDS at least had ethical guidelines, while others did not.

In the forums, Pru was attacked on various points by some and defended by others. The sporadic attacks were disturbing to us and to Pru personally—she withdrew from at least one forum because her posts so often generated attacks.

The fifth Knosomatic guideline states: "Viewing a private individual without prior permission is considered a violation of the ethical standards of Knosomatics. Here TDS addressed that very key issue, the right to privacy.

On this point, in an email to TDS staff I wrote:

What is the definition of a "private individual"? I have been including in the taskings individuals whose pictures are posted on the Internet. These include famous individuals and individuals not known to the public—unless they visit the web site. The Internet may be modifying our understanding of private and public. If an individual has a personal web site and plasters his own and family pictures all over it, is he still entitled to be considered a private individual with respect to being viewed? As I say, I have been operating as if, by posting on the

Internet an individual does, to some degree, become less private and more public. Whether that means we may/should view him/her without permission is one issue. It would be good if we had a common understanding on this point—perhaps a more explicit definition of public/private individuals.

Although I do know if it was codified, TDS did not engage in corporate espionage or spying (which it had been asked to do), nor in activities that could result in the death of innocent civilians (as noted, TDS had been asked to assist in finding Osama bin Laden and had declined).

The military unit had obviously viewed people without their permission, not only people on the side of the presumed enemy, but people who might be victims. In fact, as noted earlier, one often accesses a person at a location when the objective is simply the location. There is no way around it.

One conclusion I draw from all this is that if you're going to remote view, sooner or later you will remote view people without their knowledge or permission. You will intrude on someone's privacy. The circumstances will vary, the intent of the tasker or client will vary, the team may be working for a good outcome, but you have to face the fact you will be intruding on personal privacy.

The idea that one must get permission beforehand is unrealistic. On the other hand, the tasker should seek permission where feasible. Most people want to protect their privacy, presumably—perhaps especially—people who seek the limelight. Pru felt that because the Clinton-Lewinsky affair was well known, and Bill and Monica were not private persons, viewing them was within bounds. But one could argue that just because they were public figures does not give one carte blanche. Personally, I did not feel qualms when receiving feedback on this objective, but people are going to differ on this.

Here's another difficult issue:

There is no central body in the United States governing remote viewing, nor is there one internationally. Each group and individual acts according to their own interests and beliefs. It was that way in 1995 when remote viewing came into the public domain, and it is true today. It is true that the International Remote Viewing Association did decide in 2009, 10 years after it was founded, to see if it could arrive at a set of ethical guidelines.

One of the provisions IRVA came up with is that members should obey the laws of all governmental bodies in their country.

> *Remote Viewers shall adhere to all applicable laws, statutes, and regulations of the state or province in which they are working, as well as of their nations of work and residence, in carrying out any operational or other remote-viewing activity on behalf of clients or themselves, and, in particular, concerning any living human person or persons as targets.*[50]

At first glance this seems like a sensible policy, for how else would you remote view and stay out of trouble and possible jail time? But a moment's thought reveals the guideline cannot work.

Societies across the globe have different values, customs and laws. Countries are constantly in conflict, including waging open or covert war against each other. Theoretically, you could have IRVA members in Syria and the United States, in Israel and Iran, in Syria and Iraq. Their countries could be enemies and even at war with each other, yet according to the guideline, members of these countries could be in good standing in IRVA, even if their work was used to wreak havoc on each other. That's a moral guideline that would suit the devil.

Remote viewing was used by intelligence agencies and other entities in the United States and the Soviet Union to serve their "national interests". There was spying, counterspying, and who knows dirty what—activities that were illegal in the country being spied upon. How could viewers in each country taking part in these activities be members of the same remote viewing organization on a meaningful ethical basis?[51]

An ethical guideline that espoused positive values for human interactions could provide a promising foundation. Hardly anyone would object to using remote viewing to better human life, finding solutions to our many pressing economic, environmental, social and scientific problems. However, the catch is that peoples have radically different ideas about how they want to live in their society and the solutions that will make that possible, and they have conflicting ideas on how people in other societies should live.

And to repeat an earlier conclusion: If remote viewing means there are no more secrets, the power structures in society will seek to thwart or destroy remote viewing efforts that pose a threat to that society. No existing country will endorse, and on the contrary will attempt to control, silence or crush, any organization which makes headway in becoming mainstream and obtaining influence in the society. Ethical guidelines for remote viewing

will mean nothing to the dominant forces, given the types of society that currently exist. I do not foresee widespread international codes becoming viable in the near future. It appears remote viewers must devise their own ethical guidelines as individuals and groups within the country in which they live.

* * *

Perhaps the following is anti-climactic, but I would like to return to an oft-repeated criticism of Pru, which was her treatment of sex. One alleged transgression was, as has been noted, assigning Bill and Monica's first sexual encounter as an objective. The "Tastes like Chicken" (TLC) tasking did not personally bother me, but I could understand that others might be offended.

Another bone of contention was Pru's claim that women may become sexually excited or orgasmic when viewing. After asking women in TDS about this, and upon observation, I thought at the time there might be some truth to it, but the claim appeared overstated.

In a morally skewed culture such as ours - where sexuality is treated with puritanical revulsion in some contexts while overflowing in movie, television, and social media, and where portrayals of violence and death are not only acceptable but sought after—in such a schizoid culture, Pru was an easy target. Pru was open to these attacks, as well, because she was bold, fearless, edgy, and certainly no prude.

Pru explained her perspective on tasking sexual matters in a piece called, "Me, I'm a Radical," which I've included it in Part Two. Pru displays a large cast of mind about morality, literally a cosmic one, and makes hard-hitting points on the TLC controversy. I highly recommend reading it.

We can gain valuable perspective on this issue from another source: Ingo Swann's seminal book, *Psychic Sexuality: The Bio-Psychic "Anatomy" of Sexual Energies (1999)*. Swann was a leading remote viewer and the primary developer of Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV). He was and is widely honored in the field. His book appeared at the same time that TDS was flourishing.

Psychic Sexuality is an astonishing work conveying the long history of the relationship between energy and psi phenomena, including sexual

energies. I won't go into details but Ingo makes Pru seems like a prude by comparison. The history of psychic phenomena, according to Swann, is filled with what others called "disturbing" (sexual) effects among practitioners, both male and female. Swann goes into copious and explicit detail about how these effects can be observed in auras (which he claimed he could see). It is significant that two leading practitioners of remote viewing shared this understanding of the intimate relation between psi and sexuality—and in fact are the only two who have done so.

As far as I know, Swann does not discuss erotic energies in his extensive writings on CRV. He keeps the topics separate. While Pru was roundly criticized for exploring this intimate connection in remote viewing, Ingo, by keeping the psi-sexuality connection outside of remote viewing, is apparently "off the hook". That, and the great esteem in which he is held. Meanwhile, for Pru, the beat (down) went on.

CHAPTER 13

Pru Watch Attacks

The most notorious manifestation of the attacks on Pru took place—and still does—on a bizarre website called Pru Watch. The anonymous author goes after Pru with all guns blazing.

The Hale-Bopp events were (and are) mentioned, although they took place five years prior to TDS days, and Pru had written a heartfelt apology.

The author also attacked Pru for reporting the presence of an alien in her bathroom at night. This alien visitation stretches one's credulity, but… hold on… several prominent remote viewers have reported experiences or sensing of aliens and UFOs.

For example, Ingo Swann ventured into this territory during a "dog and pony" show for a General.

So I sketched a picture of a UFO, and this two or three-star general sitting on my right grabbed it and said, "What's that, Mr. Swann?" I said "Sir, I think it's rather obvious what that is."[52]

In addition, in his book *Penetration*, Swann claims he saw an alien at a table of artichokes in a supermarket in San Fernando Valley: a "ravishing woman… She was notable not so much for her excessive female physical endowments but by the fact that they were barely covered. She was dressed in the briefest of halters of pink with big yellow polka dots."[53]

Joe McMoneagle reported 8-foot tall beings on Mars when tasked by Ed Dames at Ft. Meade. And there are many more examples. There is in fact a strong tie, for some reason, between remote viewing and UFO's.

Yet Joe and Ingo Swann, and others, have received little, if any, criticism from within the remote viewing field for reporting their experiences of aliens and UFO's.[54] Pru Watch provides links to McMoneagle's site and those of other ex-military viewers who have reported such impressions, but without critical comment. The author of Pru Watch claims not to be singling out Pru and says she will go after anyone

who brings disrepute to the field. However the website is devoted almost entirely to savaging—and I do mean savaging—Pru Calabrese.

To give an idea of the tone and content of Pru Watch and why the site bothered many people, even those critical of Pru—here are a few excerpts:

> *Pru, you Bitch, you.*
>
> *Cute little Vulture, Cute little Prudence (with picture of Vulture and Pru)*
>
> *Intestines: The Intragastric Bathroom Excrement Guide. (A takeoff on Pru's book, Intentions: The Intergalactic Bathroom Enlightenment Guide.)*

And this excerpt which displays the tenor of the site:

> *WHY ARE YOU SUCH A COWARD?*
>
> *WHY DON'T YOU REVEAL YOUR TRUE IDENTITY?*
>
> *Alas and alack! Once upon a time, the Pru Watch owner(s) belonged to several e-groups. But soon it became apparent that these electronic bulletin boards (the Boreds) were overrun with the denizens of Pru's Darker Universe—barbaric thugs and hapless imbeciles who verbally pounded the crap out of anyone with the temerity to point out the obvious ridiculousness of Calabrese's wild claims and the blatant inconsistencies in her writings, or who otherwise refused to toe Pru's line. Open criticism of Pru Calabrese was quickly squelched, and the nascent rebellion was Prutally crushed.*
>
> *One by one, the Pruth-Tellers receded in the face of vicious personal attacks and Prunicious Prumormongering, leaving Bored newcomers to the mercy of a Prumordial e-soup that silently infected them with a virulent form of Prubonic plague. Over time, the good people of the remote viewing community all fell victim to the Pru-Spell. They became complacent and lethargic, unable to distinguish between fact and fiction, minds clouded by groupthink. They forgot about the Pruth-Tellers and, saddest of all, they forgot the Pruth… fun, free-roaming frolic through the fertile, farcical fields graciously provided by self-proclaimed "psychic spy" Pru Calabrese and her Crew of Miscreants.*[55]

I leave it to you if you choose to visit the site for further samples of this fare.

Pru Watch also went after Pru for alleged fraud, citing a Railsback, California city code which makes it a crime to practice fortune-telling, telepathy and related methods. However, Pru was just doing what other remote viewers whom Pru Watch professes to admire were doing: practicing a psychic craft or art. Were there similar restrictive codes in the cities where the ex-mils lived and worked? Pru Watch doesn't say.

Pru Watch considers Pru's claim she was working with the FBI ridiculous. As noted earlier, I was a viewer at the time in TDS and have no doubt we did viewing for the FBI—a lot of it. We were tasked scores of times with the next major terrorist attack in the United States. Two people

in the core in Carlsbad confirmed this to me and one them had met the FBI handler.

Why do I include this ethically challenged site? To show the lengths some people went to in going after Pru and TDS. The fact is that TDS is the only group that was subjected to intensive attack.

Think about it. TDS was a successful civilian group. Had many clients including top computer companies. Did not come out of the US intelligence agencies. Not under the thumb of the military. Led by a smart, forthright and brash woman. And the only group attacked by such a malicious website.

The Pru Watch website was actively posting material from 2001 to 2004 and it is still up and running 13 years later, although Pru has long since retired from remote viewing. Who was responsible for the site? The author(s) took steps to conceal their identity. It was a professional job and the identity is not detectable. Circumstantial indications point to the main individual responsible but I will leave it at that.

CHAPTER 14

Carlsbad Refresher

In January 2002 Coyote and Pru taught a five-day course in Carlsbad. Athena, Lapis and I were there as Interns, and Kathy took part as a viewer and monitor. Coyote went through a sample session, giving advice at each point. I will go through my notes, which convey his instructions in detail, since they supplement earlier notes from TDS classes.

* * *

Use ES (Emotional State) and PS (Physical State) to dump anything on your mind. Drop your pen after doing these two.

Women: Indicate the day of the month it is for your menses. Full menses are best, PMS worst.

Some say that 13:30 Local Sidereal Time is the best time to remote view.[56] Write the letter T and make a Transit line. Start slow, go fast, reach an endpoint, and probe the endpoint as you move into the objective.

Scans: Do an ideogram for each scan. Keep the ideograms simple. Do not combine them.

Ideograms come from the automatic autonomic nervous system. This is the most important part of remote viewing.

The six ideograms are as follows: Subject or life energy. If the loop is drawn upside down, it indicates the person is dead or a paraphysical (entity) or the position of the subject. The second ideogram is mountain or natural feature. If the objective is not natural, it will have more complexity. The remaining ideograms are for water, energy, and land.

Everyone has a different ideogram for energy and it can refer to physical or kinetic energy.

The A section is where you do the ideogram. You briefly describe the motion your hand made in drawing it.

In the B section you name the ideogram. Probe it for density and topology. “Decode the ideogram” by probing with your nondominant hand. You can return to the ideogram and probe it for additional impressions.

C: Sensorals. Focus on the data! Why does it feel like the Eiffel Tower?

D is your sketch. Push on your brow with the base of your hand in order to get visuals. You can switch hands and try the other hand to stimulate the unconscious.

Deductions are almost always wrong, but break down the deduction.

You can use an Intuitive Statement (I.S.). This is something that just pops into your mind.

The Collector: Use an Open or a Defined Collector.

John said he always does a Defined Collector (a column on the page for each scan). You can continue to get sensory data in the scans while doing the Collector. In addition, you can move to higher level or more detailed data.

By contrast, Pru said she generally does an Open Collector. The Collector is a bridge to the rest of the session, in her view. The Collector can pull data together, as in an Open Collector, or one can keep it separate, as in a Defined Collector.

The General Sketch: Put all the elements from all the scans into the General Sketch in the proper relationship to each other. You can use drawings and words. Move quickly. (It was noted, however, that Dog Star, a pro viewer, takes his time when he draws.)

The effects of remote viewing: you may feel spiky in your chest. Women may feel orgasmic. Men will not feel orgasmic but may feel something after doing it for a while. The military viewers deny this happens.

Remote viewing will deplete you, so make sure you get enough vitamin B. Magnesium, selenium, zinc, vitamin A are useful.

Avoid antidepressants, drugs for the stomach, and antihistamines. Some people do well when they are sick with the flu. Herbal supplements can be advantageous. We have not experimented with LSD or marijuana. (Elsewhere TDS said they do not approve of nor allow the use of drugs in remote viewing.)

Mugwort tea is a divination tool. It may help with dreams. Use it only occasionally. St. John's Wort is good for viewing. Kava Kava and Aurora Royal are also good, but they are intoxicants. Noni juice is expensive and is said to affect the pineal gland as does pineapple juice

For the Matrix: Enter impressions in the appropriate category. E.g., under magnitudes, put size, number, or relative dimensions.

Under Energetics, put all kinds of energies, and these may be metaphysical. Use "ing" words for energetics.

Subjectives may be emotions or feelings - not your emotions but those of the subject.

Physicals includes structures if they are in the scans and can be anything in our 3-D world.

Paraphysicals include elementals and others outside the 3-D world; for example, angels, other beings or the consciousness of others.

Concepts: high-level terms like money, military, religion, ideas.

PR stands for Personal Response.

A mnemonic for the Matrix, which has the headings: S, M, T, E, Sj, P, Pp, C, Sb, PR/D.

Mnemonic: **S**unday **M**onday **T**uesday **ESP** **P**rudence **C**alabrese **S**iciliano **PRD**. (Pru's family background is Sicilian.)

W means a Word that pops into your head, a familiar (or "comfort") word.

When filling out the matrix, use a step-like structure to help the analyst. Write something in each column.

Probing: go through the Matrix three times, once for each scan or do a Matrix of the whole General Sketch first. Then do free-form exercises.

DS stands for low level data stream. IS stands for a higher level data stream.

Probe a lot around objects to see what's there: outer space or underwater, for example.

While in the Matrix, you can morph with a structure or object, then describe it. It's like an Intuitive Statement in the first person.

Use movements like "Open your eyes and look around". (You write the instruction on your transcript.)

You can blend with a subject. This is similar to a morph but you blend with a subject. Don't forget to unmorph and unblend when finished. Use a

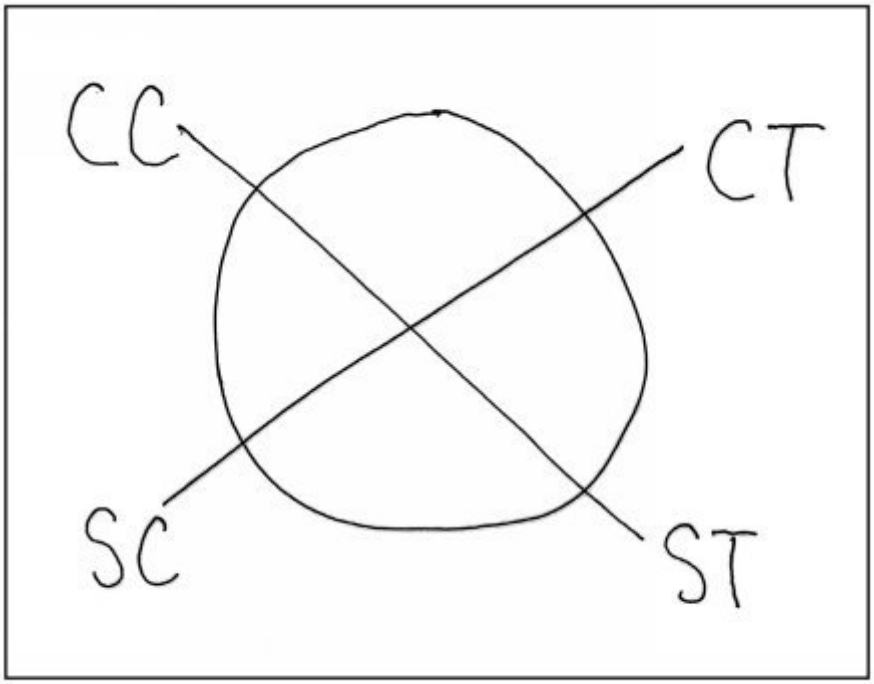
morph or a blend after focusing for more detail. Use a reverse transition to get out of dangerous or uncomfortable blend.

Once you blend with a subject, do a Consciousness Map.

Consciousness Map: Draw a circle with two lines through it at right angles to each other. Label the ends of the lines. On the upper left, CC stands for Conscious Condition, which is the mental state of the subject, the emotions. In the upper right corner, label the end of the line CT. This stands for Conscious Thoughts, the literal buzz at that moment; for example, thinking of a cat or money.

At the end of the line on the lower left, write SC for Subconscious Condition or UT for Unconscious Condition, if you prefer. This is what is driving the Conscious Condition. It may consist of motivations, emotions, childhood residues, the drive to succeed.

At the end of the line on the lower right, write ST for Subconscious Thoughts or UT for Unconscious Thoughts. Freaking out would be an example of a subconscious thought.



Consciousness Map

To get data from this map, take the tip of your pen and place it where the two lines cross. Drag your pen toward the edge of the page. Repeat that

motion and then move from the CC to the CT. You may get a little information or you may get a lot.

Remote influencing

First point: Get permission or ask the subconscious if you are going to use remote influencing. Don't do it just to get rid of something you don't like. There may be cosmic consequences. Use it for healing. Keep in mind the ethical issues.

Second point: To remote influence, draw a line A to B through the Consciousness Map. The line should be horizontal and the Conscious will be above it and the Subconscious will be below it. The second step is to put healing influence into the center from the Unconscious side. You can do this through the SC and then through the ST.

The third point is to simply keep doing this. It may take a while and it may take some energy.

The fourth point is to keep the other hand on the Conscious side to monitor changes.

The fifth point is that you can do this on top of the lines or off the lines.

The sixth point is you can use this for basic conditions; for example, give a person the energy to heal themselves.

Physical Profile (PP): Draw a gingerbread man and then a figure inside it that parallels the outline. Do a physical profile on every central subject. Probe to get your data from each spot. You will feel the data. Probe the inner figure first, then the outer figure. The outer figure influences the inner figure. There is auric energy. Colors come up a lot. There may be self-imposed or exterior/environmental issues. Probing outside the outer figure may get you the location.

TDS has something new—the Structure Profile. Do this for every structure from now on. It's similar to the method used with subjects. Draw the shape of the structure. You may get materials or processes. The structure has an energy field too.

Make an additional sheet for Structural Profile Worksheet, SPW. Draw a vertical line and a horizontal line or lines from different angles. Slide your finger along the lines and extract data. This helps bring a structure alive for you. The outer figure is the sphere of influence.

Communication Protocols

You may get a physical reaction. This technique can be very taxing.

A. If you have a subject, go ahead with what you feel, but don't force yourself on the subject. Blend with the subject right away. Take on the subject's form, a reflection of the subject. Viewing naked may help—Pru does it.

B. Decide what form and position to be in to communicate with the subject.

C: Attributes. Protocols are for organizing your impressions but once you know them well, you can discard them - except when you are the analyst.

D: What you feel your body. What position are you in? Do a quick sketch of the position the subject is in.

E: Do a quick sketch of the position you are in. Do the same for scans two and three.

Give a general synopsis of the general attributes. The overall reactions.

General sketch: Can be from the position you are in or what you are seeing through the subject's eyes.

The Matrix: do a Com1[57] matrix. You are using the same headings as before except you can have words and noises as one column and visuals as another column.

For Com2, draw a vertical line in the middle of the page. On the left put: Question—your question. And on the right put: Answer—what the subject answers.

Prepare a script. If you are viewing blind, you will be given a script. Then conduct a dialogue on both sides of the vertical line (question and answer).

* * *

Following the review we did blind sessions during the next several days, some with a monitor (either informed or uninformed).

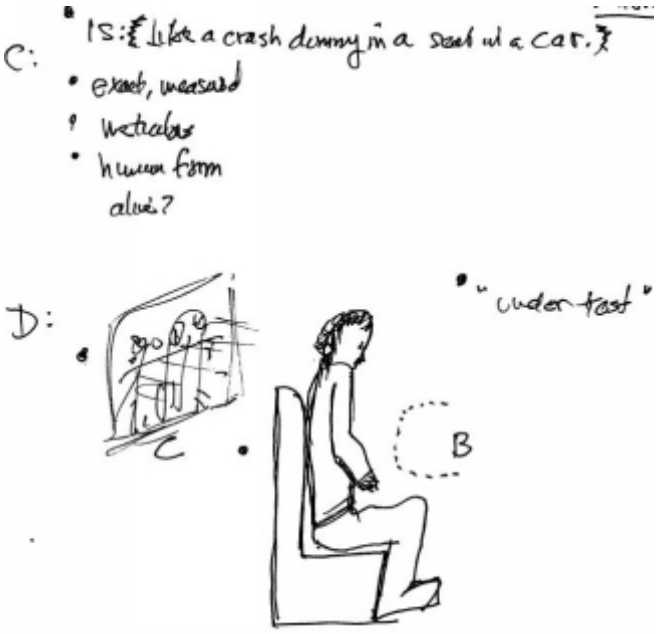
The objectives included the following: Revelers starting home as a church festival ends at Lake Titicaca. An erupting volcano. Shipwrecked ships in the sand. A shooting of a slave in a street in South Africa. A

scientific experiment by two men in the snow with a helicopter in the background. The first sexual encounter of President Clinton and Monica Lewinsky. Amelia Earhart's last flight. The current condition of Mahatma Gandhi. The X Ride at Magic Mountain.

On reviewing the sessions that I did for the refresher, I am (again) not overly impressed. However I did have some good data. An example: the X Ride at Magic Mountain featured a chair which spins 360° with the riders going 76 miles an hour. My session was focused on a chair and a person in a chair:

Transcript of my session:

Chair-like. "hot to trot": Clarify: "These will run you off the tracks." Further, please: Ergonomics. Stress. Strength. Steel. What fits, fits.
IS: Like a crash-dummy in a seat in a car.
C: Exact, measured. Meticulous. Human form. Alive?
D. Under test.



Images of the roller coaster: http://www.ultimaterollercoaster.com/coasters/reviews/x/

This session is "on," but as I say, some of the others were not. That's par for the course.

CHAPTER 15

TDS Goes to Austin

(The following account is based on my notes and those of Kathy Kasten, a journalist who attended the 2002 IRVA Conference.[58])

As 2002 continued, we in TDS discussed attending the upcoming IRVA conference to be held in June in Austin, Texas. Pru, Don Walker and I ended up going.

As a relative newbie in the field, I was looking forward to it. For the first time I would get to see and hear many of the "names" in the field. And the conference was going to be special — a celebration of 30 years of remote viewing. The featured speaker was Ingo Swann, the "Father of Remote Viewing," whose book, *Natural ESP* had gotten me interested in remote viewing in the first place.

Other speakers were Russell Targ, a laser physicist and one of the RV pioneers at the Stanford Research Institute. Dale Graff, who had been in charge of the Star Gate Program for the Defense Intelligence Agency. Skip Atwater, Research Director at the Monroe Institute and a person instrumental in getting the Ft. Meade unit started. Stephan Schwartz, a pioneer remote viewer who had conducted a famous submarine experiment. Paul H. Smith, President of IRVA and a former remote viewer at Fort Meade. Lyn Buchanan, another
Ft. Meade viewer, who had sponsored a remote viewing conference the previous year. Also speaking were Angela Thompson Smith, a pioneer who had worked at PEAR,[59] Pam Coronado, a psychic detective who later became IRVA president and Pru. All in all it was shaping up to be an exciting conference.

Ingo Swann was the keynote speaker and the big draw. It was evident the organizers were very pleased they had gotten him to attend. One afternoon I saw Swann sitting at a table signing copies of his books. I joined the line to get his signature, but the line was so long I eventually stepped

away. However, Don, who was behind me, stayed in line and got Ingo's signature on three books. Later the books went out of print and became worth far more than the cover price: *Penetration* sells for $138 and *To Kiss Earth Goodbye* goes for $289 on Amazon.

Ingo's presentation was "Remote Viewing Viewed from the Outside" and "Remote Viewing Viewed from the Inside." He spoke informally and at a relaxed pace. Swann had a way of asking a question, standing there with a "Well?" on his face, waiting for an answer, and then sometimes shooting it down. He also threw a dart or two at scientists in the room. Swann spoke of his experiments with Gertrude Schmeidler at the City College of New York and the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR). Overall, he said, he had taken part in about 2000 experiments. Swann agreed with Russell Targ that the Star Gate program had been cancelled because the CIA and other agencies discovered that anybody with training could know all the secrets. The excuse the CIA used to step aside was that remote viewing was not a reliable tool and (supposedly) had provided no useful intelligence.

Kathy Kasten had these impressions of Angela T. Smith's talk:[60]

> *Angela (Angela T. Smith) presented her results of data from three different remote viewers who "saw" the planes crash into the World Trade Center at least a year before it happened. Angela did not say who tasked the Nevada Group with this target. However, she claimed that individuals within the Justice Department, U.S. Navy and foreign governments have tasked her group.*
>
> *Some of Angela's methods of running a session differ from government protocols. For example, her method does a matching technique, i.e., compares information from different team members and doesn't evaluate for "hit" or "miss". This method is basically contrary to the government/Stanford Research Institute protocols. Plus, initially, she did not have a process to screen against prior knowledge, although now she does.*
>
> *As soon as Angela finished her lecture, Russell Targ was on his feet. Without bothering to go to the microphone, he shouted his objections to Angela's methods. Basically, a verbal floor fight broke out. People were shouting in Angela's defense and Targ was shouting back. It seemed that some of the remote viewing programs had moved away from the SRI programs. The "good guys" (Skip Atwater, Mel Riley, Paul Smith) had stayed with the seemingly overly rigid government protocols/Ingo Swann "rules of engagement." The "bad girls" (Pru Calabrese and Angela Smith) had gone off on their own developing a more egalitarian approach to remote viewing.*

Kathy Kasten's account isn't quite accurate: there were divisions in the field, but they shaped up more like this:

Take IRVA. It had been founded by ten people: Lyn Buchanan, Paul Smith, Angela T. Smith, Hal Puthoff, Stephan Schwartz, John Alexander, Marcello Truzzi, and Skip Atwater. Three were associated with SRI and research: Puthoff, Targ and Schwartz. Three were associated with the

military side of the program: Lyn Buchanan, Paul Smith and Atwater. Angela Smith was a civilian researcher. Truzzi was a skeptical researcher.

Early on tensions arose between the research side and the military side. Targ and Schwartz were no fans of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), while Buchanan and Paul Smith were firm adherents and teachers of CRV. This difference—and even outright distaste—showed up in forums over the years. People like Joe McMoneagle, the best of the military remote viewers, and Ed May, the director of Star Gate from 1985 to 1995, stayed away from IRVA. They sided with Targ and Schwartz about CRV.

Targ's criticisms of Angela Smith probably related to Angela's use of CRV.

I do not understand the basis for saying that Pru and Angela were developing a more egalitarian approach. Pru wanted to develop a less militaristic approach, but what would egalitarian mean in this context?

Pru Calabrese spoke on Sunday afternoon on Remote Healing and Diagnosis, after an introduction by Kent Johnson, the Navy pilot with little knowledge of remote viewing. Pru later wrote about this introduction:

> Mr. Johnson told the audience that he didn't know who I was, or what I did. He also said that he did not know what my company was. Yet my bio and abstract were submitted to IRVA well in advance of my appearance. He mentioned that I was on CBS Sunday morning but made no positive comment concerning my appearance on that show. He then made a remark about my physical appearance. I was humiliated and speechless.[61]

Pru demanded a public apology from IRVA. I was in the audience and also found his introduction insulting. In subsequent discussions online, Paul Smith and others defended Kent Johnson, and no apology from IRVA was forthcoming.

With this inauspicious introduction, Pru went on to deliver her presentation on remote healing. She said there were side effects:
"1) increased metabolism, 2) fatigue, 3) dehydration, and 4) increased sexual energy."

She also noted there is a code of ethics and one should first get permission from the individual. The healer should listen and "have the intention that the greatest good will be achieved from their session".

Kathy Kasten felt Pru was one of the best teachers at the conference, providing very explicit instructions on how to do medical healing. In fact Kasten felt she experienced something totally unexpected right there:

> There I was in an altered state, in the middle of an audience, knowing I was in it and seeing an overlay of another set of images. It went something like this: a group of people dressed as doctors approached me from out of the blue/emerging from the backdrop of the people sitting in front of me. They handed me an old book, told me it was about healing and that I should share it. It seemed like a split second in time, but filled with tons of information.

In their wisdom, those in charge had mandated there would be no public demonstrations of remote viewing at the conference. That is to say, no demonstrations of the phenomenon which the organization was attempting to show was real. It wasn't as if remote viewing was sweeping the country. It was hardly known. Solid demonstrations could demonstrate to press that RV was in fact real. Yes, it would be taking a risk, but people like Joe McMoneagle and Pru were successfully doing public presentations.

In spite of the ban, Pru undertook two demonstrations. The first was in the hotel lobby where an objective (a hidden photograph) was announced to the group of about 40 people. They were given only an 8-digit number. It was not the ideal place to remote view—it was noisy with people constantly passing through. Pru asked me to circulate, observe the drawings, and offer suggestions. As I went around I noted one person (who I later learned was Simeon Hein[62]) drawing a sketch that matched the objective, an image of a person making a snow angel. Several other participants had also gotten the essence of the objective.

Pru conducted the second demonstration in one of the hotel rooms. An author named Jon Ronson selected the objective and filmed the viewing.[63] The objective was the death of Frank Olson, which Ronson had written on a piece of paper and placed in his pocket. Olson was a bacteriologist and civilian CIA employee who had covertly been given LSD by Sidney Gottleib, the notorious chemist exposed in the CIA's MK Ultra program. Olson died on November 28, 1975, when, the CIA claimed, he jumped from a window nine days after being given LSD.[64]

Pru and Don were the viewers. Both got a man whose head was bothering him a lot, feeling spacy and weird. Jon Ronson was quite impressed. However Ronson later interviewed two people who had knowledge of Olson's death and their recollection did not jibe with what Pru and Don got. So Ronson was left to wonder what they had viewed. Had they telepathically accessed Ronson's knowledge of the objective? Pru and Don believed they had viewed Frank Olson, not Jon Ronson's thoughts.

A few points from two other speakers:

Marty Rosenblatt spoke on Associative Remote Viewing. This was the first time I heard Marty—a man I later worked with from 2012 on in the Applied Precognition Project. Marty noted that odds of success with his ARV work had fallen off; they had been at 10,000 to 1 and were now down to 28:1. His methods included both self-judging and independent judging. Marty said he had reached no conclusion about Local Sidereal Time or solar wind speed. He asserted that beginner's luck is real.

Last, Capt. Frederick "Skip" Atwater spoke on monitoring techniques. He said he believes metaphors and similes are analysis by the viewer rather than perceptual insight. Atwater said he simply wants "raw data". Speaking of which, he even mentions NRV—naked remote viewing.[65]

Atwater's talk touched on a very important subject. By and large online discussions at the time assumed remote viewing data was "literal" while from the outset TDS had recognized other types of impressions were experienced. Since the subconscious was involved, some viewers might—and did—get psi impressions in the form of analogy or metaphor. At the time my impression was that TDS was the only group recognizing this kind of data. The subject was seldom even raised by others in the field, although I have since found it referred to in a few books. The assumption was that the data was—and should be—literal. For example, here is a post on this subject by Paul Smith, Ft. Meade viewer and at the time (2001) President of IRVA:

> *I don't want to be seen as attacking anyone's method, but I feel like I need to comment here. I confess this talk of "metaphorical data" makes me a little uneasy. The communications "relationship" one build's with one's subconscious is of whatever quality one demands of it. For the past almost thirty years the goal of remote viewing research and operations has been to increase the reliability and accuracy of the ability—and, hopefully, the literalness of the result, to avoid the need for "guessing what the viewer meant."*
>
> *Allowing the subconscious to get away with providing metaphorical as opposed to literal output seems more like enabling an alcoholic rather than helping him/her recover from alcoholism. The whole premise behind getting rid of AOL is learning to acknowledge analogy and metaphor as left-brain constructs that you want to eliminate. In fact, that's the hard part of remote viewing, and the place where all the discipline and practice comes in—learning to recognize mental noise and then unloading it. It seems to me that allowing metaphorical analysis actually works against that. I recognize that others may differ with me on this, and I'm willing to listen to opposing points-of-view. Still, I will take a lot of convincing! ;-)*[66]

Whereas, to the contrary, the embrace of such varied data was, in my opinion, one of the touchstones for TDS' remarkable success (as discussed in Chapter 9, The Knosomatic Method).

CHAPTER 16

TDS and Bananaslam Revisited

TransDimensional Systems continued on the upswing. Articles appeared in the prestigious *London Sunday Times* and *Cosmopolitan*. Pru did radio interviews, and Pru and John did a streaming radio show. Pru, Coyote and Kathy set up "Pru Cam," "Coyote Cam," and "Kit-Kat Cam." A journalist came all the way from London to Carlsbad to take a course. The Larger Universe web site had over 115,000 visits. TDS was riding high.

Here's a chronological look at the extraordinary level of activity and accomplishments by Pru, John and TDS from late 2001 to early 2003, as well as emerging difficulties.

On November 11, 2001, the *London Sunday Times* published an article by Anthony Lobaido called "Beyond Stargate." The *Times* was the most widely read newspaper in the English-speaking world and this article generated great interest in TDS, especially in the UK.

In January 2002, Pru and Coyote taught a 5-day introductory course in Carlsbad to a dozen students.

In early April 2002, Pru's book, *Intentions: The Intergalactic Bathroom Enlightenment Guide* appeared. Pru had a flare for attracting attention and this title certainly did that.

On April 26, 2002, prominent CBS News Correspondent Rita Braver presented a report which included TDS and its work. Braver gave the TDS team an unknown event to remote view on the spot. After just one relatively short session, Pru gave her impressions:

> So, I would have to say that there's probably someone here who isn't in the best physical state and perhaps could be dead. Somebody may be trying to run away from something—quick movement." Both men "described the exact same kind of energetics, something hitting, something slamming.[67]

The objective was the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Rita Braver left it to the reader to determine if the team was on target or not.

Pru presented at Lyn Buchanan's P>S>I conference May 3 to 5, 2002 in Clearwater, Florida.

June 14 to 16, 2002 Pru spoke at the IRVA conference in Austin, Texas, (covered in the preceding chapter).

August 9 to 11, 2002—TDS offered a Beginner's Course in Carlsbad

In September Pru couldn't make it to an evening presentation at The Annex in San Francisco so Kathy and I undertook it.

In late September Pru flew to London and taught a Beginner's Course which was well-attended and enthusiastically received. Pru had already taught in Australia, spent a week in Hawaii with the Hawaii Remote Viewers Guild and had taught in several cities on the mainland.

Meanwhile the Bananaslam training program had gone through changes. Within a few months after Elgin was asked to leave, the majority of the Concord group left Bananaslam. They continued viewing together, formed their own group, and in 2004 did logistics for an open (all methods welcome) conference in Concord sponsored by Lyn Buchanan.

Bananaslam continued, with the students being Athena, Lapis, myself, and one or two others. Athena, Lapis and I were invited to become interns.

With all the attention, interest and publicity TDS received, Pru and John felt enrollment in Bananaslam should be increased. Mike Faber was ill and did not want to continue as coordinator, so Dog Star undertook the job. Athena, Lapis, and I were to mentor new students. In addition, a second training program called Armchair Jedi with Athena as the coordinator was begun to meet the demand. About 20 people joined this less-demanding program—essentially casual viewing for those not able to commit to Bananaslam.

Despite tremendous interest in TDS, and flourishing training programs, strains were beginning to take their toll. Things were getting sticky, and not only in the training programs. It was at this point that as a new staff member I became aware of some of the issues.

In the fall of 2002 discussions were held about the difficulties for staff given the many courses and presentations being offered and the ongoing Bananaslam and Armchair Jedi programs. On September 29, Dog Star wrote to me that, in his opinion, Bslam had fallen apart. They were thinking of tightening up the program to require 3 to 4 sessions per week, at which

point there would likely be only 3 or 4 participants—until new folks were brought in. Mike was not available—and he had been a mainstay, the main mentor and the person who screened applicants.

On October 4, Pru wrote asking if I would relieve Dog Star and become the Bananaslam coordinator. She felt there was a groundswell of opportunity and we should take advantage of it. Things were changing fast in the world of remote viewing and we should be ahead of the curve. By taking on the Bslam role I could help overworked staff, and Dog Star would be freed up to better assist with Operations after a period of transition. It would not be a paid position. I wrote Pru that I was interested, but wanted to finish the airship project[68] first and I raised a few questions about the job. Pru answered them and I accepted the role. Over the next few months, I exchanged emails with Dog Star, Pru, and Mike about how they had set up and run Bananaslam.

On October 26, I wrote to the Bslammers that Dog Star was moving to operations, that Pru had asked me to be the new Coordinator, and that Athena, Lapis and I were now Interns.

On November 9, 2002, The *London Sunday Times* published a second article about TDS—featuring the reporter who had gone 6000 miles to take the basic remote viewing course in Carlsbad.[69]

In November Pru continued this intensive pace by giving a second beginner's course in London. As with the September course, quite a few students liked it and were interested in joining Bananaslam.

About a dozen students were then invited into Bananaslam—most from the London courses. These included Aquila, Boogie foot, Crystal Stair, Dakini, Hurricane, Kainan, Lancelot, Madame Butterfly, Snow White, TimeLord, and Vashti. Athena, Lapis and I now had enough experience to be mentors for the new students.

By the time I became Bslam Coordinator, stresses and strains on the core in Carlsbad and on TDS overall were evident. Pru had four kids, two very young, and she was responsible for all facets of TDS business and training. Coyote had a wife and child and had been viewing nonstop for months. The investor had been pressured to withdraw support and had done so. Mike had a serious illness which limited his participation and there was ongoing conflict between Mike and others on the team. Client income had fallen off significantly due to a recession. Money just wasn't coming in. When Kathy, who was Pru's executive assistant, heard a proposal that they

should all work for free for the time being, she decided it was time to move back to the Bay Area. She had walked away from a solid job with good benefits and retirement plan to join TDS, but had never gotten the salary she had been told she would receive. It just wasn't working out.[70]

To improve Bananaslam, I circulated a questionnaire, the results of which suggested excitement and enthusiasm. Below I include excerpts from the responses for what they say about the program, the willingness of students to take part, and the difficulties encountered in such an ambitious training regimen:

Bananaslam Questionnaire Results:

These are one-line quotes or paraphrases, and a sum-up for TDS staff.

1. How do you like Bananaslam so far? Please be as specific as you can.

Snow White: Support, chat room are brilliant. Mentor, Bulletin board good.
Kainan: Like it. No changes needed.
Boogie Foot: (Implies she likes it.)
Dakini: Excellence bordering on brilliance.
Lancelot: Love it. Love everybody in group.
Hurricane: Like it very much. Fun to meet people open to new ideas.
Vashti: Was great. The "tutorial" feel was best.
M. Butterfly: It's good. Like balance of a group with same interest, taskings, mentoring.
Timelord: Love it. It's a critical part of my RV development.
Aquila: Likes being able to participate in Bslam.

SUMUP: They like it a lot.

2. What are the most valuable aspects of Bslam for you?

Snow White: Support, ongoing training, guiding me in viewing, chat, task variety.
Kainan: Making me do sessions and think about them.
Boogie Foot: Promises to me to be valuable in session evaluation.
Dakini: Realizing everything is connected at source.

Lancelot: Taskings and Mike. Chat also. Getting to know people and TDS.
Hurricane: Being in touch with others on my wave length.
Vashti: Being accountable to turn in sessions. Discussions with Athena/Dog Star.
Timelord: Mentoring and targets.
Aquila: (Does not state specifically)

SUMUP: Most common seems to be having to do objectives and having mentors.

3. What would you like to see changed?

Snow White: (left blank)
Kainan: Tad more organization, e.g. a TDS FAQ, taskings, phone #s, etc.
Boogie Foot: Small member mailing list. Chat hard to read (eyesight).
Dakini: Nothing to be honest, as I see it like a flower in bud, unfolding beautifully.
Lancelot: 5 min in chat for chitchat, then get on with the discussion, sharing, etc.
Hurricane: Maybe a daily chat room would be nice.
Vashti: Not so anal on adhering to format. Get consent on traumatic taskings.
M. Butterfly: The time of the chat not working for me.
Timelord: More stable chat room. More interaction between established pros and trainee on the BB, e.g. John, Mike, Athena.
Aquila: (Offers suggestions on time, charges, mentoring)

SUMUP: Most changes suggested involve the weekly Chat.

4. What is the main obstacle that is holding you back or limiting your progress as a viewer?

Snow White: Finding right time of day where I can get better data.
Kainan: Mindset and experience.
Boogie Foot: Cites structure and data flow, vision, finances.
Dakini: My own prejudices, insufficient grey matter to comprehend the matrix.
Lancelot: None. Savors everything, taking a lot of time.

Hurricane: Me.
Vashti: Time.
M. Butterfly: Confidence in wanting to get it right. My hectic life.
Timelord: The time. :)))
Aquila: (blank)

SUMUP: Time and mindset seem the main ones…

9. What is your personal goal with regard to remote viewing? Do you feel you want to have a long-term involvement with RV?

Snow White: Want to receive better data. Continue RV until I'm too old to hold a pen.
Kainan: You bet! I have my sights set on this thing. It's very exciting!
Boogie Foot: Long term commitment. Hope to be part of its future evolution.
Dakini: Go with the flow… To lift my conscious awareness… help the sleeping masses to a richer awareness of being.
Lancelot: Yes, for long term commitment, as this is the major part of my life right now.
Hurricane: I would love to help people in any way I can and viewing is a great way.
Vashti: Want broad range of experiences...in a group...with RV likely 5-7 years.
M. Butterfly: To maximize my unconscious, psychic, right brain intuitive abilities. RV helps.
Timelord: Absolutely!
Aquila: For my own growth but would like to use it to help after 9-11. Want to mentor.

SUMUP: Seem firm: Eve, Boogie Foot, Lancelot, Timelord, Aquila. Seem less sure: Dakini, Hurricane, M. Butterfly, but mentors will have a better idea about where they stand.

As you can see, the responses were very positive indeed. But it turned out that while people were enthusiastic, they had difficulty getting the sessions done each week. A few people found they had to drop out despite their strong desire to continue. One had problems at home and eventually left the program. Another had been in India and when she came back was not able

to take part fully. A third gave it a go for six months and enjoyed it but said that she wanted to get back to meditation and withdrew.

Unfortunately, TDS was headed toward even rougher waters.

CHAPTER 17

Trouble in Paradise

While the new folks had great enthusiasm for Bslam and were quite committed, it soon became clear that jobs, family and other issues prevented most viewers from turning in the 3 or 4 sessions per week called for in the new schedule. In addition, several of the viewers had been trained elsewhere and there was a little resistance to doing it the TDS way. Other issues included difficulty understanding the methods and not following the formats. At the same time, some Bslammers were turning in sessions and making good progress.

But finally the situation reached the point that Pru asked me to come up with a plan to reorganize the training. It was getting too complex. She wanted something different that could work. I understood she actually did not want to cut back on training because we had a lot of new people coming in during the "groundswell". Yet, we had Bananaslam, ArmChair Jedi, basic classes, and Pru had started Aurora Bomb, a free online course. There were now two dozen recreational viewers in Armchair Jedi, about 10 in Bananaslam, and an unknown number taking part in Aurora Bomb. All the while more people wrote Pru wanting to receive training. The situation was too taxing for her and for the organization.

I made several proposals, one of which had these components: Aurora Bomb (online, free), Armchair Jedi (recreational viewing, free), Basic Classes (3 to 5 days, with fee), Bananaslam (6 months, with fee), Associates Program (fees), and TDS Staff member. There would be a path from Aurora Bomb to TDS Staff member for those who qualified and persisted. I presented several plans to Pru, but she was apparently not impressed with any of them, and a new plan was never implemented.

On November 12, 2002, Pru presented at another New Science and Ancient Wisdom conference in Berkeley while Kathy and I assisted. Pru

wrote afterwards that the conference exhausted her; she was recovering from surgery and it had been too much for her.

Even more major media interest followed. The popular media program *Showtime* interviewed Pru, and someone was commissioned to write an article for *Oprah Magazine*. Further courses in the UK and Australia were being contemplated.

Throughout this period, the operational team continued to turn out reports for clients while scrambling to find more.

By November 18, 2002 Bananaslam had grown to 11 viewers, primarily from the London class in September, with four monitors (Athena, Lapis, Coyote and myself.) Armchair Jedi had 20 participants, with Athena still in charge.

Come December, Pru and I were still talking about reorganization.

On December 13, I sent an email to Bananaslam members about taking a holiday break and on Dec 17 I wrote Pru about ongoing issues in Bananaslam. These included three students not submitting enough sessions. By February 2003 two participants indicated they were leaving Bslam due to other commitments and desires.

On Feb 19, 2003, I wrote to Bslam staff:

> *As you probably have gathered, we are functioning at less than full pace and effectiveness in Bslam and I think it's a good time for Bslam to take a recess/break. Pru agrees, and this Friday I'm going to email folks to that effect. Over half the Bslammers aren't turning in the minimum 4 sessions and for the other reasons noted below as well, it seems a good time to have this short vacation/recess. As noted, if you and your student(s) want to keep viewing and mentoring, by all means do so. I'll still be posting objectives while the break is on.*
>
> *Sorry if this comes suddenly, but I think most or all of us have been aware through many emails of the gathering problems in the functioning of Bslam, and that some steps need to be taken and issues resolved before we can move ahead. I certainly appreciate all the effort and work you have put in for the students—I'm sorry to say I think some of the students don't fully understand what they are getting nor take to heart the advice you are giving, but others most definitely do get it and are appreciative.*

And on February 21, 2003, I wrote the following to the students in Bananaslam:

> *This run of Bananaslam has been going for about 5 months for most of you and more for others, and I believe it is a good time to take a short recess or break. I know about half of you have faced severe health and other personal and home issues that have been quite a burden to you and made it hard for you to take part fully in Bananaslam over the months. I appreciate very much all the efforts you have made to try to maintain the pace in Bslam. I do think fatigue has set in, and for some of the mentors as well.*
>
> *We are also about to implement some changes in Bananaslam, based on your feedback and our own thinking—changes long mentioned, I know—and while we're doing that, it would be good to take this recess.*

In addition, some people from the London and Carlsbad classes would like to join Bslam, some immediately, some later, and we would like to have the changes in place as they come into the program.

Starting today, I will still post 4 taskings each week and you are invited to do as many as you want on an optional basis. Mentoring will also be optional. If you and your mentor want to keep working full steam or at a reduced pace, that's fine. If you both want to take the break, this is the time to do it. Or you could keep viewing, even if the mentor does want to observe the break. There will be no formal chat, but anyone's welcome to set up a time with other folks and go there for a chat at any time… There will also not be a session or topic of the week posted on the Bslam board. We're not sure how long the recess/break will last, but I would estimate one to two weeks.

But, in fact, the demise of the Larger Universe was looming.

CHAPTER 18

The Larger Universe Implodes

In late 2002 Pru told me it was only her early morning walk on the beautiful Carlsbad beach that got her through the day. Her life had become hectic and draining, with the stresses of raising four children and being the head of a demanding business and training organization. She said doing the online course (Aurora Bomb) was the most fun she had had for a long time.

By early 2003, the problems for TDS were coming to a head. First, there was extreme burnout. Pru, John, Mike, and Dog Star had been tasking, viewing, analyzing, and doing client work for years, as well as training new students and doing in-house professional training as well.

Second, there was significant loss of revenue. A recession had hit and TDS lost its main client, an insurance company. The substantial money from the large investor was gone. People were not getting paid the salaries they had been a few years earlier. Pru's executive assistant was moving back to the Bay Area.

Third, threats and harassment from unknown parties continued. TDS had endured months of surveillance, harassment, break-ins, and, finally, even death threats. This demoralized and wore people down. Eventually TDS was told to shut down, or else.

John Vivanco put it very starkly:

> *At this point we were practically broke, with no way to pull enough money in, even though we were still cruising off the wind of publicity around our counter-terror work. The more that came our way, the more we had to dodge on the side of harassment, and the more we felt we would either be killed or finally fall to one of their setups. We had plenty of Viewers always willing and able to do the work, but the danger started to spread to them as well. It appeared that was the last line, because we wanted to protect them.*[71]

John also related that the IRS froze TDS' assets because they wanted to know the identity of the investor. TDS was incorporated in Nevada where

such information is private and TDS refused to say who the investor was. Lawyers helped free up the assets but the damage had been done.

We interns were not aware of the harassment nor the threats. Although Athena, Lapis and I were now on staff, two of us were not in the Carlsbad area and Lapis was 35 miles away in San Diego, so we were not part of the daily work. As a result we were not able to inform the students and trainees. Later I learned Pru and John felt it was better not to worry any of us.

Finally, the breaking point was reached and Pru posted this notice on the Larger Universe web site on March 5, 2003:

> *I have always thought that remote viewing is a tool. A tool that, when used properly, opens thousands of doors of wonder and discovery.*
>
> *However, our research at TDS has found that our work we do together can be affected by things beyond our control. You can read about our research in the essay enclosed below.*[72]
>
> *We are suspending all training and operations at TDS and our websites Larger Universe, Bananaslam, and Aurorabomb, due to the possibility that both our instructional and our operational work could be compromised. I care about each of you too much to allow anything to happen to you as a result of your exploration into the world of remote viewing.*
>
> *I hope that our paths cross again soon, and please know that I send you much luck and success in all that you do.*
>
> *Lots of love and peace to all,*
> *Pru*

People were very surprised at the news, expressing shock and consternation that TDS was out of business. Some speculated the stated reason was not the main one. There had to be more to it. Bananaslam and Armchair Jedi students were caught unawares by the sudden notice as well as Athena, Lapis and myself.

At that point I sent the following email:

> *To the present and prospective members of Bananaslam:*
>
> *By now you have all no doubt received Pru's letter and accompanying article in which it is announced that all activities relating to Bananaslam, ArmChair Jedi and the Larger Universe web site are suspended. It is very unfortunate that unforeseen and unexpected circumstances have led to this measure.*
>
> *In my correspondence and postings to the Bananaslam board I had mentioned that we were going to take a break from the training program while we looked at various issues, particularly reorganization of the training program. We had encountered some not unanticipated problems in how Bananaslam was working and wanted to take steps to better meet the needs of participants as well as the needs of TDS. We had made progress in looking at ways to streamline and improve Bananaslam and other training, and were planning to implement major organizational changes following the break.*
>
> *At the same time, the operations section of TDS has recently experienced some puzzling and disturbing developments, which prompted the development of the views Pru set forth in her*

article (now posted on the Larger Universe site as well). These and other considerations led to the conclusion that, at the least, our operational remote viewing sessions have likely been used for purposes not intended by TDS. Additionally, as Pru puts it, "Viewers in these cases may experience uncomfortable physical and mental sensations during or after viewing." Given these conditions, Pru felt that the only ethical course was to suspend operations at this time.

Pru's article raises fundamental questions about the nature of the remote viewing phenomenon and the RV community. I am sure these will be discussed on the boards in the coming days. Like others, I will be trying to get up to speed, learn more and evaluate the situation.

I am obviously very disappointed that we will no longer be able to continue with our training program. I was looking forward to our putting the revised program into place and also was eager to work with several people who have been poised to join Bananaslam. I know many of you have put in a great many hours in already busy lives to take part in the training, which makes it all the more regrettable we have to suspend training at this time.

To those who have been in Bananaslam—I am very pleased to have met you and gotten to know some of you via the Net. I have very much enjoyed the stimulating discussions and correspondence and chats we have had. I will miss you all as well as the joint exploration of this phenomenon that we have been undertaking. I sincerely hope our paths cross in the future.

Best regards,

Jon
Bananaslam Coordinator/TDS

Following the announcement, we got emails from students expressing their support and voicing unhappiness that TDS was closing down. Here is one of the responses:

On reflection… I did have my private thoughts about "Who pulls the strings of the puppet master" but didn't take much notice of it as I thought people at the TDS were completely aware of what is going on. Apparently not.

In London in September last year, I remember walking back with Pru and a chap called D. with my friend H.L. (H. had taken us all out for a meal, after the advanced RV healing course) and I remembered picking up, that Pru wasn't entirely aware of what was going on, on the inner planes and this is where you are playing around when remote viewing… on the inner planes. There is so much activity going on at the moment on the inner and most of it, though it seems chaotic and dangerous… is in fact all in order and above board. Much of what is going on with the war effort is taking place all the time "upstairs" and though much is sorted out up there, a lot of it does filter down into manifestation…

It is just that we have such limited vision we cannot see the whole picture and so we make things out of it… just like a RV session…

A couple of taskings I did (can't remember which ones) I remembered thinking to myself that though we were given one directive, there was in fact another directive being tasked… It's a very interesting situation.

I sent Pru an email, saying whatever happens I would be supportive of her actions physically, emotionally and mentally. I did at one point think her life was in danger, and then saw the inner plane protection she has around her. But anything can happen, and when it does, it's often for a reason we have never imagined.

When I was learning the RV to me it was a scientific way of doing something I already do on what you would call a psychic level. It also made me feel like Dorothy going along the yellow brick road… and it made me smile when I got to the end to find the little man behind the

curtain… the little man? the little man reminded me of my own ego… enjoying the trumpeting and adrenalin rush… though I love my ego, it is not good to inflate it too much… and my reasons for stopping the viewing was that I was getting away from the simplicity of the mind…

I think you are all brave pioneers treading into the unknown and respect your decisions 100%. Thank you for keeping me in the picture.

If there is anything I can do, do not hesitate to let me know.

LuvU2

As noted, I was taken aback by the suddenness with which TDS shut down. So much had been accomplished, so much was in place, so much viewing and training were being done, many plans for a bright future… And now the curtain dropping with finality.

Since I was the Bslam Coordinator, I felt responsible for the students being caught off guard. To an extent, too, I felt we had had the rug pulled out from under us. It didn't all add up, so I emailed Pru and kept at it till she agreed to meet and tell me more about why TDS had closed down. After several postponements, I drove to Southern California from my home in Oakland and we met at a Starbucks in Long Beach. Pru told me that the data was bad, the results were no longer any good, and they could not find a way to get around it. So we had to shut down. She also, rather surprisingly I thought, critiqued the team, including herself, expounding how offbeat and challenged we all were. I asked her how she thought of herself and she said "Earth Mother." Near the close of the conversation, I asked her if the team would get together again. She indicated we might pull together after several months, but not now.

Then the debriefing was over. As I left she gave me a bemused look which I read as "I put one over on you." Pru had not mentioned the constant harassment nor the threats. Today I understand why she tried to pull the wool over my eyes - she and John wanted to protect us from what they had gone through, with the prospect of much worse on the horizon if TDS did not close up shop.

* * *

From my perspective today, here are my conclusions about why TransDimensional Systems shut down:

First, the TDS setup was overly ambitious. The resources were just not there for the long haul. TDS undertook to satisfy many clients with a lot at stake while offering largely free training to scores of students. The staff taught weekend and longer classes, and Pru did media interviews and outreach. Clients had to be found and time-consuming projects undertaken to get optimum results. There was an active web site to maintain, a chat room and bulletin board, and a public demonstration team. The key staffers all had families, and were burned out after many months of trying to do it all. That said, TDS deserves a lot of credit for its considerable accomplishments in the civilian domain—clients, training and innovative methods.

Second, everyone in the core worked for TDS and did not have an outside job, although some spouses did. When company income fell to practically nothing, due to a recession, loss of the main client and the main investor, the business side was no longer viable.

Third, harassment and threats over many months achieved their goal. The death threats eventually made their mark and were decisive in Pru and John's decision to shut down. Most likely a department in some government agency was the instrument used to squash the most successful remote viewing enterprise of the time.[73]

Now there may be, and Pru and John said there was, a fourth and compelling reason: the viewers' data was no longer reliable. Pru's hypothesis on this point caused quite a stir in the community and is the subject of the penultimate chapter.

CHAPTER 19

The Multi-Agent Hypothesis[74]

No one really knows what is occurring when we "remote view" or can even account for consciousness and our minds in general. We do, however, know that sessions can be multi-tasked and hijacked.[75] *– Pru Calabrese*

Pru's concluding post and accompanying piece sparked widespread interest, but there was confusion about what exactly Pru had in mind. Was it double tasking, retasking, retrotasking, entrainment and masking, or what?

At this point I suggest skipping to Pru's essay "Multi-Agent Systems and Remote Viewing" in Part Two before continuing.

One person didn't think what Pru hypothesized was possible. Or if it was true, it couldn't be kept secret from viewers for long. Another posted it was probably a smokescreen for difficulties with the business. Someone pointed out that David Morehouse, one of the ex-military viewers, had cautioned about remote viewing and the Internet. Was this what he had in mind?

It was a critical topic. If the hypothesis was true, then sessions could be "hijacked" and used for a purpose quite different from the intended one. Viewers could be sandbagged, with their work diverted to another objective, one they might not be supportive of.

Some said that the issues were similar to problems with Associative Remote Viewing, which utilized two targets to arrive at a single result. For example, did the hypothesis explain displacement,[76] the bane of ARV?

One person thought it did explain displacement, and more:

> *Retrotasking partially explains a bunch of RV phenomenon (sic) for me that have bugged me for a while. For instance, there is the issue of why ARV is so fickle, why sessions can be double tasked, why sessions can be tasked after the fact (wildcards), why feedback can so easily influence the results in a session, etc. It also explains how that HRVG method called masking and entrainment might work.*[77]

With regard to what term to use, the ambiguity of calling it "retasking" was shown when Joe McMoneagle was asked what he thought about the issue.

Joe took this to mean that a tasker asked a viewer to revisit the objective in a second session, perhaps to expand on impressions already received. This is not what Pru had in mind.

Viewer Kainan suggested the term "retrotasking," which gained some currency. However the community used both terms.

What about "entrainment and masking"? Was that the same thing? Dick Allgire of the Hawaii Remote Viewing Guild denied it was. He explained that in "entrainment and masking" you do have two targets, but this is intentionally done by the "targeteer" and is used by HRVG in training. The viewer is tasked with one target reference number but the intention is to apply it to two different targets. HRVG found the viewer would get data from both target or at times from just one. Whichever occurred, Dick Allgire was clear this too was not what Pru had described.

Then there was the idea of "closing a session"—did that apply? In his technical book on remote viewing, Courtney Brown claimed that closing a session is one of the most important features of the remote viewing process.

> *The closer of the session… can be the viewer, or it can be a separate analyst. But the closer is the person who first evaluates the remote-viewing data with respect to the actual target, and the thoughts of that person are the thoughts that predominantly determine the target that the viewer actually perceives. Anything that degrades the mental experience of closing similarly degrades the quality of the target and the ability of the remote viewer to accurately describe the target.*[78]

Simeon Hein, who had been a student of Brown's at the Farsight Institute, has posted a video called "Closing the Session,"[79] but Sim (as he likes to be called) gives a different meaning to the phrase. He describes feedback as simply being shown the target photo. Doing so completes the loop from receiving the tasking to seeing the target photo, which helps enhance your intuition and "subtle senses."

When I asked John Vivanco what he thought of Brown's idea of "closing a session," he said he wasn't sure there was anything to it, but that it was not a factor in the skewed data TDS was getting.

In the months afterward, some viewers tried to replicate the proposed effect. One method was to take a session, find a new picture and "reintend" the session for that second image. Then see if the second image matched the impressions in the session. One viewer tested his model 10 times and had 5 positives and 5 negatives, stating that a couple of the retaskings were "mind blowers". He wondered how the subconscious would handle two separate requests and speculated it would respond to the strongest and most

interesting tasker. Two other viewers, working together, had initial matches which they thought showed a first time effect, but then had misses and at the end of 12 trials were not sure if there was an effect or not. Another person said that data matches better with stronger sessions than with weaker ones.

Still another person at first thought the idea was improbable or just plain silly but did some trials anyway:

> *Specifically I got a significant first time effect. Meaning that the first retrotask I did using one of my own sessions, the first retrotask I did one of my friend's sessions, and the first retrotask I did using my sessions for an ARV type of tasking all produced uncanny and I mean uncanny, seemingly dead on results. Then it all just tapered off, the more retrotasking I did the less significant was the hit wherein by the time I hit double digits in my experiments I was just getting nothing but the occasional, maybe vaguely matching kind of thing.*[80]

I tried a few experiments myself to reproduce the effects and had mixed results.

Although not a great deal was apparently said about retro-tasking by the ex-military viewers, I did find two opinions.

Lyn Buchanan said this was not new and had been around since when Targ formulated ARV.[81] Such retasking had been done at least once in the military unit. A practice target was given a hidden agenda associated with ARV results. Buchanan said he was against this type of tasking because it can mess up a viewer's session with regard to the proper target and because it is done without the viewer's permission.

The other ex-military viewer was Joe McMoneagle, who answered questions posed in late March 2003 by P.J. Gaenir.[82] Joe is the only Ft. Meade viewer with an extensive record of participating in scientific experiments and is widely considered one of the top two or three viewers. His opinions carry great weight.[83]

Joe initially said that it can't be done.

> *Any new intent to tie it to another target even if done doubleblind will not unbind it from the original. In fact, if the person reads your results and then attempts to attach them in some way to a different target (scenario) which was not extent when the first targeting (3.21.1) was done, they will be simply deluding themselves with the results…*[84]

But then he appeared to say it's possible but:

> *…you are actually completing two separate feedback scenarios within a singular target intent/expectation. What you might get might then correlate with what you feedback, but it won't*

necessarily be right. In other words, some of it may seem to fit, but in neither case will the information prove to be of any real value by providing anything you wouldn't already know about. It's "reverse file drawering…"

P.J.: Can a tasker, we'll call her Kelly, assign a second tasking intent—a second, different target—to one of my existing sessions, and have any effect on that session whatever?

Joe: No. Again, sorry. I will repeat what I was saying earlier. With a lousy remote viewer that might be possible, but with a remote viewer who knows what they are doing—it shouldn't make any difference what Kelly does aside or in addition to what the original tasking and expectation might be.

And then something quite interesting:

Joe: This part of remote viewing will almost never be discussed, since the skill in evaluating what a specific remote viewer has said is person dependent, reputationally dependent, experience dependent, and very clearly dependent on the ability of the judge to remain open, objective, and unbiased. These are qualities that have almost gone unaddressed within the public domain, primarily because they have always been secondary to everyone wanting to be the "best remote viewer on the planet" and never the person who has to evaluate and deal with the issues of outcome…

Joe: Really bad remote viewers are swayed by the intent of someone standing in the corner of the room. Really good remote viewers develop their own intent and methods that are designed to override all other forms of intent. Really bad taskers never understand intent at all. Really good taskers use really good viewers intent to work for them. Really bad judges never understand why intent is even necessary, and really good judges understand that they are being just as psychic and are just as blind as the remote viewer and intent is everything.

Now, 13 years later, what did John Vivanco, a principal in TDS, have to say about the issue?

No matter what they were tasked on, the sessions we were getting back were just not right. It was as though there was another layer of information over the tasking that we had written up for them. Information which was congruent between the sessions, but not in the least bit related to what we had tasked, and this was something we hadn't run into before. Being a bit alarmed by this, we needed to figure out what was happening.

By remote viewing the issue, it was clear to see that the sessions were getting intercepted electronically and then re-tasked on something else. In other words, we have what we want the Remote Viewer to view and we write it up with a directive (DIR) and tag, then send that to them via email which looks somewhat like this:

DIR: SFJ-99
Tag: 3489 5003

After they receive that, they run through the protocol and send us their session.

Unknown to us, the Directive (DIR) and Tag we send out for every session was intercepted and someone else would assign a totally different objective/target to it. It screws with the data you get back because it adds other layers of information within the sessions."[85]

Note that John said the session must be intercepted by someone. An outside person and outside intent must be involved (which contrasts with some of

the replication efforts noted above.) John further said viewers "will try and describe multiple taskings on one single directive and tag." He and Pru felt this could "destabilize" a viewer over time—if, for example, they were continually re-tasked with extremely negative things. To try to defeat the retrotasking by adding the intention to "only view the tasking from TDS" was "just a Band Aid, because when you plug one hole they will open another one."

An additional question about retrotasking is, What is the role of analysis, if any? I explored this with Kainan, who was in Bananaslam and a friend of Pru.

August 3, 2003 Jon to Kainan

You raise a number of interesting issues. I'll try to get at some of them by a note on quantum RV, as we could loosely call the model which you seem to be referring to.

In your latest post you stress the possible importance of analysis as a determining factor in the overall remote viewing process. Analysis could gel or fix the sessions. This is akin to an observation determining the outcome in a quantum physics experiment. As conveyed to us laypeople in the popular physics books, the equations can be interpreted as meaning that the wave function collapses when the observation is made, a definite reality emerges out of the quantum probability. Prior to that it is a set of probabilities. E.g. the position of an electron…

So as I understand this model, until one does an "analysis," the nature of the session, let's say, or the entire curve of the tasking, viewing and resulting written session, is not complete. The analysis in this theory is the definitive factor. It stamps its imprint on the overall process, it resolves the nature of the session by the act of analysis.

Certainly quantum phenomena as an explanatory mechanism should be considered in looking at RV. But even though there was an entire conference recently…on quantum consciousness, as far as I know there is not a single bit of evidence of quantum phenomena relating to consciousness. Penrose strives mightily in one book to suggest where such interaction may take place in the brain, but I understand others dispute that the structures he cites could or do function that way.

This also raises the question of what constitutes an analysis. Does glancing at a session, reading it over, drawing parallels, extracting data that appears to support the tasking? In ARV where the job is essentially to identify something, "analysis" is not really conducted. Not analysis in the way one would analyze a TDS session for example. So that issue too must be looked at—what makes up analysis in a quantum RV theory.

Kainan:

And the reason why sessions were no longer transmitted along communications lines is because of the theory that one major way retasking is done is by ANALYSIS.

Jon:

This was not actually broached with me, nor with several other people in TDS. It may have been among some of the ops people, but I haven't heard that either. The reason sessions weren't sent, we were told, is because they were compromised in some way, and the term used was retasking to convey whatever was being done to blur the session data. It was not specified that analysis was a particular factor in compromising the session. I know you are/were friends with Pru and

she may have told you this idea, but it was not made a part of the overall discussion of why sessions were blurred or fudged…

Kainan:

As I understood it with Pru, this WAS the absolute main issue…And apparently when she was able to keep the sessions private, most of her retasking problems disappeared.

Jon:

This point may have been mentioned but if so it was not made much of. The emphasis was quite other—that we couldn't get out of the DIN (distributed intelligence network, the ant thing).

Kainan:

So although retasking via will alone may have some effect too, this solution to the prob seems to also suggest that the main problem was retasking via analysis. I didn't invent this idea. It came from Pru and was how she did her own testing, ie by reanalyzing past sessions against new targets.

Jon:

That is the example I was referring to. Again, she didn't mention this as a key factor. The key factor was some sessions having been consciously retasked, others not. Throughout TDS intentions were always greatly stressed. That doesn't mean I don't want to consider the other factor, just trying to get the facts straight.

Kainan:

Well in the case of TDS, you can bet they all fought it with all their intention but were unable to block it that way.

Jon:

Agreed. But a protocol may be required. I don't know how far those involved took this. I was told they tried quite a few things. Might be dependent on how many people and/or times the analysis was done.

As we can see from this dialog, Kainan and I had different impressions of how important to TDS analysis was in the retrotasking phenomenon.

Coming at it from another angle, I asked John Vivanco if it is possible that because TDS utilized so much metaphorical and analogical data, the impressions or analysis of them could have been at fault. After all, those impressions are more much difficult to analyze than literal data. But John said that was not what was going on. Hijacked sessions was the issue.

So here we had the top two people in a very successful remote viewing organization asserting a hypothesis few had ever heard of before, testing it (that is, "hijacking sessions" themselves) and then remote viewing the cause of the phenomenon. Their conclusion was the phenomenon was real and someone was going to considerable lengths to fudge the data and drive TDS out of business.

I give a lot of weight to what Pru said then and what John continues to maintain—that the sessions were skewed and there was no solution. However, there are unresolved questions, and I hope someone is motivated to undertake formal experiments to evaluate the hypothesis.

We are almost at the end, but there is a bit more to cover. I mentioned "wild cards" at the beginning of this chapter and in the concluding chapter I will discuss TDS's extensive use of this unusual method.

CHAPTER 20

Wild Card!

TDS may have had an Ace in the Hole—an unusual method apparently not used by any other successful operational group or individual. What is this method?

Pru described it in her email to staff on March 4, 2003:

Multi-Tasking Remote Viewing Data

The collection of data from such a system would be simple, and done through electronic means. Remote viewers could be given feedback on their sessions, but then new tasks could be assigned to the data, unbeknown to the viewer. For example, a remote viewer completes a task. The feedback is "The Mona Lisa" but a second task is assigned such as "The Kennedy Assassination" and this second task is not revealed to the viewer.

The easiest way to accomplish such tasking is to use the collected data as Wild Card sessions. A Wild Card is a session that has been completed by a remote viewer, but without a tasking yet being assigned to the session. These have been shown to be as effective as prior tasked sessions.

Sessions cannot only be double-tasked in this manner, but can be triple-tasked, quadruple-tasked, etc. TDS has done extensive research in the area of multi-tasked sessions, including using sessions from outside remote viewing groups and individuals. We have noted that each time a new task is assigned to a pre-assigned session, that the data then reflects both (or more) taskings, but it becomes slightly cloudy, as if the mind is struggling with finding language and imagery suitable to answer both (or more) taskings.

By collecting sessions from many hundreds, if not thousands, of remote viewers, over time, and using them as Wild Cards for multi-tasking purposes, one would not need highly trained or skilled viewers. The copious amount of data would lend itself to a type of pattern-finding meta analysis which could answer specific questions without having to know any particular viewer's strengths and weaknesses.

Earlier, in 2002, Pru had discussed this topic with Kainan.

On July 26, 2002 Kainan posted:

To clarify, the viewer does the session before the tasking has been decided. The viewer just hands the session in. Later, when Pru needs some sessions, she carefully works out a tasking. Just like any system, tasking is very important and should be clear, concise, and well thought out. Then she grabs some of these wild card sessions without looking at them and assigns them to the tasking. Need a subtasking? Then work out the subtasking and assign more (different) sessions to the subtasking. The sessions are in no way picked to match or anything and the

viewer is still separated from the tasking. In fact, the whole viewing is totally blind since no one knows what the tasking will be until after the session. Who knows how long those wildcard sessions will sit there before they are called to duty!

Basically, it is a matter of retroactive tasking. Instead of tasking before the session is done, you task after the session. If people like special target IDs, then they can use one to do the session and then later have that target ID assigned to the tasking. If you look at it that way, then you see that her wildcard session system and her lack of using unique target IDs are two entirely different aspects of her system, neither one requires the other.

So if you look at it that way, Pru's wildcard system is really not much different than when McMoneagle does two weeks of session work on an upcoming TV challenge before the TV show may have even picked out the target yet. McMoneagle just views the target that the TV show is going to assign him later. He has not been given a target ID or anything at that stage. All that tasking comes later, ie retroactively. Then he goes and does a little show for the camera and give his results.

On January 25, 2003, I wrote to Pru about the use of wild cards by Bananaslam students:

The other point I wanted to mention and check with you about is wild cards.Dakini asked a question about frontloading and we discussed that for a bit.Kainan then came up with the bright idea that wild cards are a good way to avoid frontloading and that she does all her sessions that way. Further, that she had mentioned that to you and she said you had no problem with her doing sessions that way.

I said that I had some reservations about doing wildcard sessions at this stage of Bslam training and I asked that no one submit any wild card sessions until I checked with you about it. She was insistent how useful they are. I think they have enough problems and issues to work with now, including doing enough sessions to begin with, getting enough data (our main topic today - techniques to do that), avoiding story lining, believing they can RV, working on issues of intent, learning the different techniques, etc. that I am strongly against anyone else doing wild cards at this stage. I mentioned that Kainan has different training (with the implication that maybe it's okay for her to do them). I feel they can't overcome all conceptual barriers and issues of intent at once and this could be a major one for some people. Nor is it necessary to bring it up at this stage since frontloading is not a problem in the training. So I would definitely prefer that they (other than Kainan, if she has in fact been told it's okay) not do wild cards now and asked that they not do so till they hear back. It was perhaps useful to get them used to the idea of wildcards, since Kainan raised it. Kainan is a very positive addition in the chat, but her different training and exceptional status can make things a bit tricky at times.

On January 31, 2003, Pru replied:

You wanted to know about students using wild card sessions. Apparently Kainan is using them nearly exclusively in her bananaslam practice.

Here are my thoughts:

Wild cards are as good as regular sessions. There is no difference in the data (as far as we have been able to determine after looking at literally hundreds of cases) between wild cards and primary tasked sessions.

BUT! And this is a big but! Sometimes students 'dash off' sessions, and do not put intention and thought and hard work into their sessions. And I think with using exclusively wild cards, this would be the case. From looking at Kainan's work to date, it would be my guess that she does not spend a lot of time or thought on them. She does work fast, I've seen her view, and

though she does get some good data, she doesn't go for the depth or development of data like a more developed student such as Lancelot.

I would recommend that students put attention and Intention into their work, and treat each session as if it's life or death. I don't care if they are wild carding it, but if that's the case, then EVERY session needs to be approached as a life or death scenario, with a lot of focus and preparation.

In preparation for this book I asked Dog Star for his take on wild cards:

From where I sat, I felt that wildcard sessions were one of the things that put TDS on the cutting-edge as far as Remote Viewing went. No one else was doing this. We weren't experimenting with it, we were doing it. It was almost standard operating procedure.

Imagine what you could do with this. Instead of sending out a tasking to a group of Remote Viewers for a project and waiting for all the sessions to come in, you could just grab a bunch of random archived wildcard sessions from the one remote viewer who would be good on a particular subject matter, task the sessions all at once, and analyze them right then. It would be like having a classroom of the same viewer working the objective at the same time. The question I would have is, would it have that "group viewing" effect?

I also asked John Vivanco and he confirmed that wild cards were used extensively in the client work, and in particular Dog Star's sessions as wild cards. So, Pru, John and Dog Star confirm that wild cards are not only "real" but usable. Not only usable, but they give you an edge. But you need to do your sessions seriously, Pru says, as if they are a matter of life and death.

While a few other people in the field have mentioned trying wild cards, as far as I know no one has used them extensively, whether for client work or practice projects.

* * *

I hope that this narrative account of TransDimensional Systems has captured the basics of the organization, its client work and training practices. I hope also that people coming into the field learn from TDS's successes and mistakes and that TDS' innovative techniques and methods are tested further in practice and in the lab. These methods were instrumental in propelling TDS to its remarkable successes and, I hope, can do the same for remote viewing practitioners in the future.

PART TWO

SECTION 1

Project: Insertion of DNA into the Human Genome

The human genome had been fully sequenced in 2000. There was speculation in some circles that aliens had inserted genes into the human genome. One member of the TDS core wanted to know more about this and so we were tasked and viewed this objective (blind). I was one of the viewers, but I was then asked to analyze the impressions, including my own, retask if needed, and produce a report. I asked Pru and Mike what methods of analysis should be used for this project. They referred me to a few reports done by the pros which had been posted on the Larger Universe web site and which they said could serve as models.

Here is the report:

THE INSERTION OF DNA INTO THE HUMAN GENOME

O BSlam 92 (May 2001)
Objective: The primary source of the horizontal insertion of DNA into the human genome

Interpretation of data by Ear3 from viewer-blind sessions by Blue Ox, Elgin, Ear3, Foxy, and Lapis.

SUMMARY: The sessions contain a great deal data on duplication, suggestive of DNA, RNA, and their duplicative processes. There is a strong biological theme, including humans. The data perhaps best supports the thesis that the primary source of horizontal insertion has been repeated copying (self-copying) of portions of "junk" DNA into the human genome.

There are also some modern motifs in the data, perhaps referring to the horizontal transfer of DNA into the human genome that is occurring now in cloning and other experimental projects.

BACKGROUND: The Genome Sequencing Consortium published an article in *Nature* (15 Feb 2001) entitled "Initial Sequencing and Analysis of the Human Genome".[86] In this article the authors refer to 223 proteins which are puzzling because some of them (at least 113) are similar to proteins found in bacteria, but there is no comparable similarity to proteins in yeast, worm, fly, and mustard weed or other non-vertebrates ("non-vertebrate eukaryotes"). That is, they are not present in the invertebrates who preceded us on the evolutionary tree. The authors suggest two explanations. One is that these "genes were invented in the vertebrate lineage and then transferred to bacteria." They consider this unlikely, however. The second, more probable explanation is that there was a "horizontal transfer from bacteria" to vertebrates.

Later, an article in *Science* by Steven Salzberg of the Institute for Genome Research notes that they have found in fruit fly, nematode worm, yeast and mustard weed, all but 40 of the genes mentioned in the earlier article, and believe study of the genes of additional organisms will likely eliminate the other 40 candidates, thus disputing the results of the first study.

This means current mainstream science, still in the beginning stages of exploring these issues, has two explanations denying such a lateral or horizontal transfer took place, and one asserting it has.

THE TASKING: The tasking could thus be interpreted in several ways.

Intention of the tasker(s): It is reported viewers access the *intended* target, most (all?) of the time, even if an incorrect 8-number tag is used in the session or if there are multiple interpretations of the tasking. So the data should be examined with this intent in mind, namely, that there was, at some time in the past, a horizontal transfer of DNA into the human genome, whatever its source.

But there is the second hypothesis that denies horizontal transfer took place—saying that the genes were invented in the vertebrate lineage. Third, there is denial by a different research group of the empirical evidence for a horizontal transfer—the proteins (all but 40 to date with more expected) are

claimed found in other non-vertebrate organisms. If either of these latter two views is correct, then there might not have been a horizontal transfer of DNA to the human genome, whether from bacteria or elsewhere.

Fourth, it is possible that a (significant) horizontal transfer of genes to the human genome is occurring now or may occur in the future.

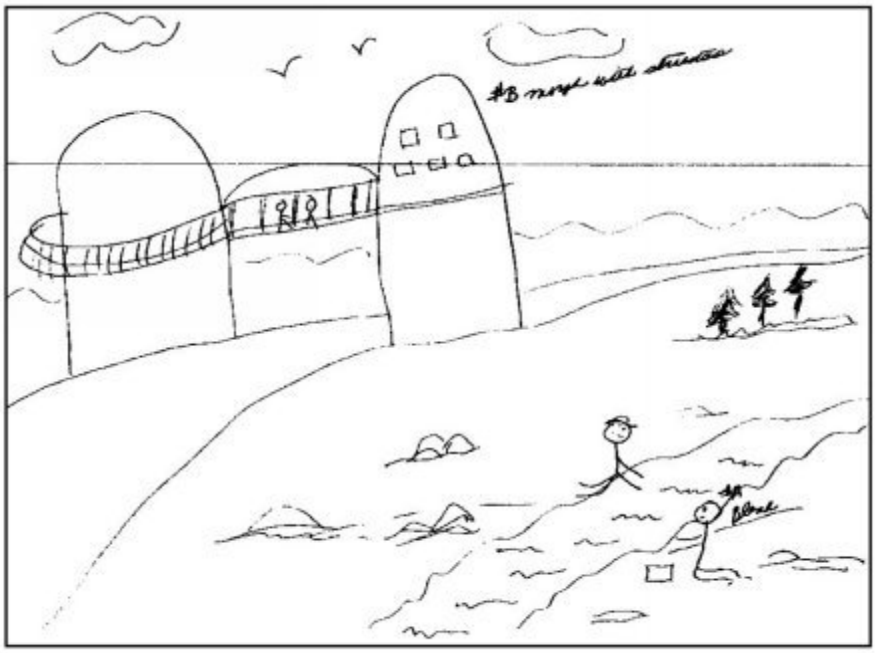
Further the word "source" is not very specific, and so there could be a number of possible origins/originators (to be looked at shortly).

All these possibilities will be kept in mind in looking at the data.

DNA: Since DNA is central to the tasking, let's start by asking, Does DNA appear in the data? DNA, which is in the form of a double helix with cross bars, does indeed appear, virtually in this specific form. DNA resembles a circular staircase, a twisted ladder or bridge and Foxy's data gives us several examples of just that. For example, she draws a walkway with vertical railings connecting two large towers and 2 small humans on the bridge. She speaks of "circular wrapped with bridge like walkways". Blue Ox draws 2 identical boots next to each other. The lacings of these boots and the holes and shoestrings also suggest the DNA structure. Lapis draws two curving intertwined lines going down and around an "invaginated" area which resembles an embryo in the womb.

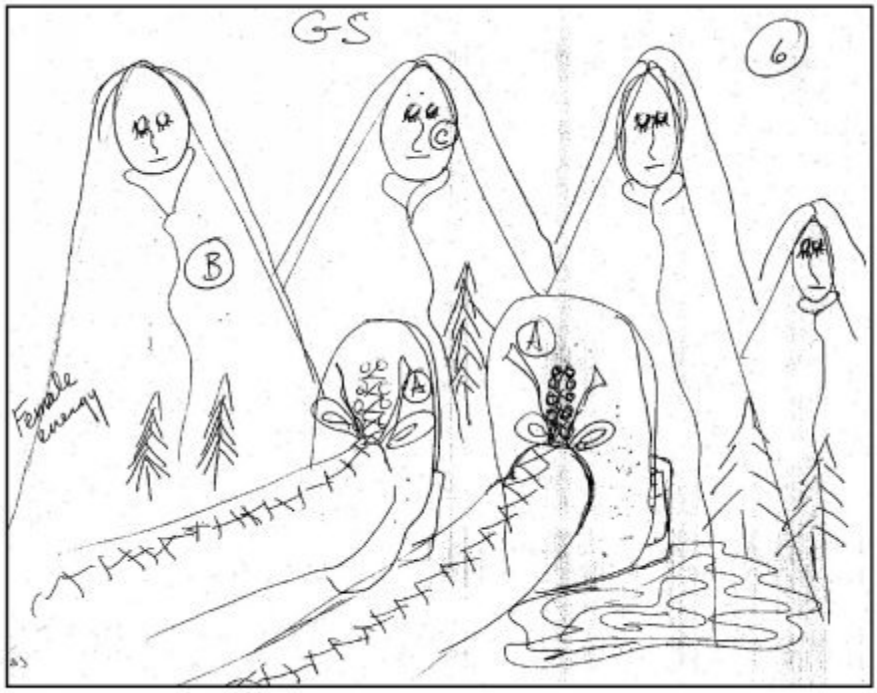
Carrying this further, Blue Ox has four prominent mountain shapes with women's faces and what looks like a kite (or ovaries and tubes) beneath each face, and the caption "female energy". Given the context, this could be the 4 letters of the DNA alphabet, A, C, G, T.

DUPLICATES: The transfer of genetic information involves DNA, RNA, duplication, replication—in short extensive doubling. The women's (Foxy, Blue Ox) data in particular is replete with duplicates/doubles, as well as doubles within doubles.



Foxy kids playing

For example, Foxy's general sketch not only has two large structures linked by a bridge, she has 2 human figures on the bridge, 2 birds, 2 clouds, 2 sets of rocks, etc. In addition, underneath the bridge are two parallel lines resembling a road. Parallel to this scene, which is outdoors, is another set of two parallel lines with cross lines (ripples) suggesting a river, and 2 small figures facing each other as if playing by the water. In other words, 2 parallel scenes, each deep in doubles, parallels, twins.



Blue Ox Sketch

Blue Ox's scene is also outdoors. There are two large virtually identical shoes. Both shoes are meticulously drawn showing the lacings, knots and loops in detail—two of everything. Ear has 2 central subjects he describes as "Tweedledee and Tweedledum," 2 blob-like figures. Elgin also has some double-double imagery in his session, e. g. image of 2 curved barbells one above the other.

In short, there is quite a bit of pure copying, duplication, with little suggestion of movement, transfer, or insertion. This is by far the dominant theme of two sessions, and occurs in two others, in one significantly.

PRIMARY SOURCE CANDIDATES: Let's assume there was a horizontal transfer of DNA in the past. What or who would be candidates for the primary source? The possible candidates that came to mind during the research included bacteria (the Consortium), a biological event occurring to one or a few pre-hominids millions of years ago in water, and aliens (Sitchin). These are different kinds of sources, but the word requires broad consideration. Further study turned up another candidate - sections of "junk DNA".

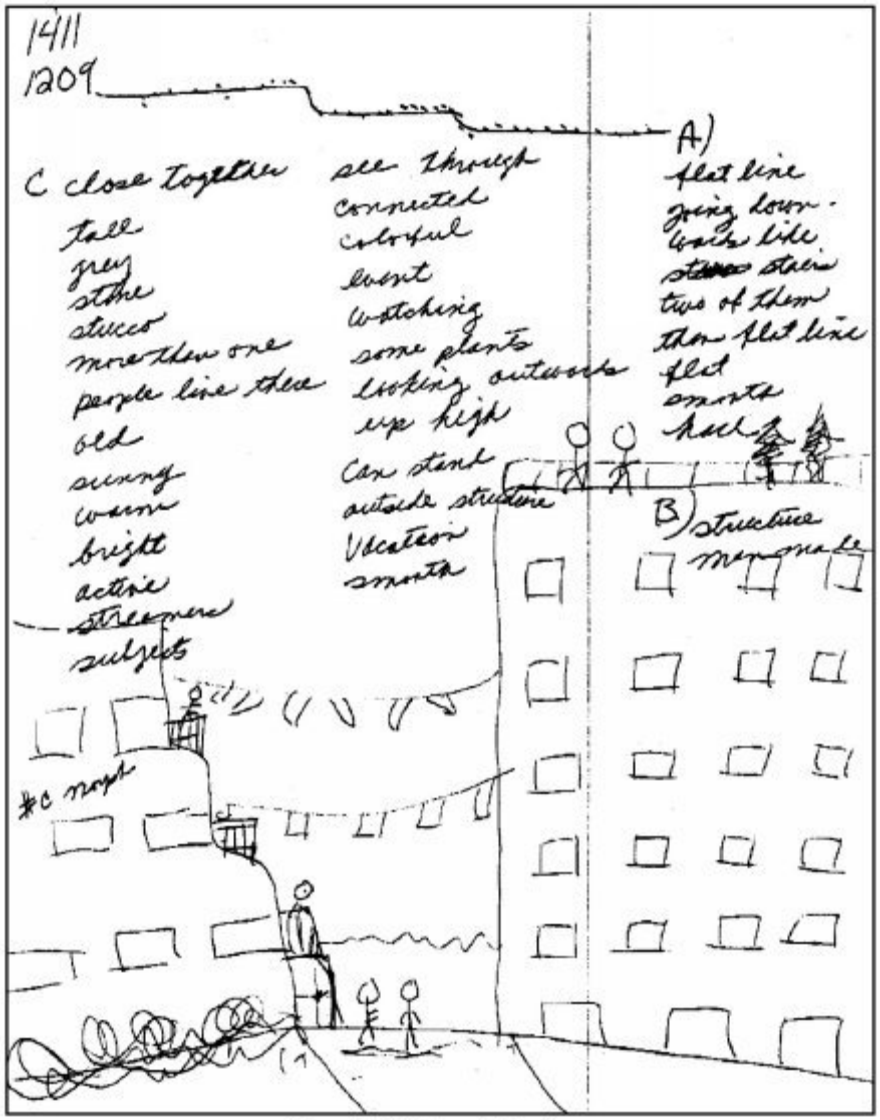
BACKGROUND ON THE GENOME AND JUNK DNA: The human genome, the complete set of human genes, appears on 23 pairs of chromosomes. Each chromosome is one pair of VERY long DNA molecules. The genes are made up of DNA (to use an analogy) of 3-letter words from a 4-letter alphabet: A, C, G, T (adenine, cytosine, guanine and thymine, which are bases). There is duplication ("replication") and reading ("translation") of the DNA using complicated methods involving RNA and a ribosome (which is made partly of RNA and acts as a "reader" of the sequences of A, C, G, T). By these methods DNA specifies proteins, which make up most tissues or help make many tissues. Proteins are also responsible for switching genes on and off, so that they are active or inactive.

97% of the human genome does not consist of "true genes" but of "pseudogenes, retropseudogenes, satellites, mini-satellites, transposons and retrotransposons: all collectively known as 'junk DNA'. (M. Ridley, Genome, Harper Collins, 1999, p. 124). "Proper" genes make up only 3% of the human genome. 1.3% of the human genome is made up of Herv's - human endogenous retroviruses: "There are several thousand nearly complete viral genomes integrated into the human genome, most of them now inert or missing a crucial gene." (Ridley, p. 125) Retrotransposons are even more common than retroviruses and one, known as LINE-1, accounts for 14.6% of the entire genome. Altogether junk DNA makes up about 35% of the human genome.

How did this junk DNA get there? All life on earth stems from one source, it is believed. All life shares similar DNA. The human genome developed over millions of years by adding, deleting, amending, repositioning genes which it received from ancestors in the evolutionary line, including life before there were vertebrates. The human genome was not logically "edited" as it developed. This is not a clean neat process, but a messy, very complicated one. The genome contains chance additions. It contains sequences that are simply good at replicating themselves and so are present in hundreds or thousands of copies, although not having any discernable usefulness to humans. Some mutated genes are present but degenerated, not active. Some if activated would be very dangerous. Some theorize that genes "battle it out," parasite like, to populate the human genome, as well as the genomes of other life forms.

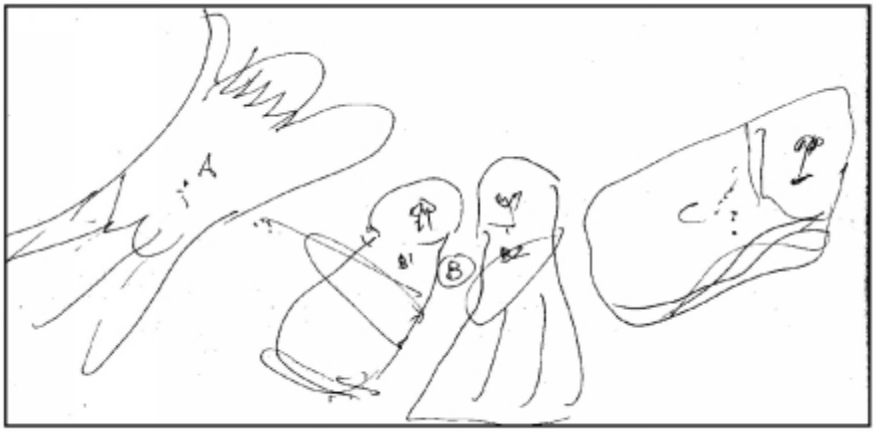
How does this relate to the tasking? The presence of this junk DNA does apparently represent a transfer from virus, bacteria and/or other sources into the human genome. Some of it, perhaps most of it, predated the rise of vertebrates. Would it still be considered a horizontal transfer? The intent of the tasking was apparently to point to a transfer that occurred after the infusion from the pre-vertebrate evolutionary line. Let us look again at the data to see what it suggests.

As noted, there is a great amount of data referring to sheer duplication. The doubles are set forth in a static way, as already noted, in Blue Ox's and Foxy's sessions. In addition, one of Foxy's buildings (see below) contains 20 prominent identical windows, and the building next to it several more windows. There is little indication of movement, insertion, or transfer. There is no sense of a person or other creature doing the transfer, nor of bacteria as a source. It is as if the sheer fact of duplication were being pointed to.



Foxy sketch two clotheslines

At first, Ear's session did not seem particularly relevant. But given the view that unrelated junk DNA, copying itself repeatedly, is the primary source of horizontal transfer, some of the data appears to be relevant.



EAR3 Sketch

Ear's general sketch contains the aforementioned "Tweedledee and Tweedledum" in the center. On the left is a nondescript, "bug-like" bilaterally symmetrical entity. On the right is a nondescript squarish "mammalian thing". Later, these 3 main features of the sketch are said to be "in the same environment but not connected". "Not dynamic interaction". "These are like toys in a store". This is suggestive of the junk DNA's not having a live connection with the "real" DNA in the human genome, in the session context of organisms and one double.

Further, much of Lapis' data also fits this scenario. Lapis's general sketch shows a small, peanut-like object. The context is "organic" and "biologic". The object is "nestled, burrowed, held, contained" in a larger structure/energy combination, which looks remarkably like a double-spiral curving down and around and forming a "cocoon". The object is described as "safe there, seems passive, in power position" relative to the structure/energy. The object is "neutral in threat" to the structure/energy. The latter is "host-like". The parasite-like functioning of DNA (suggested by "host-like" and Lapis' other data) is apparently a prominent theme in the literature, and the rest of Lapis' session fits well with the concept of one distinct entity nestled inside another, as junk DNA is in the human genome.

Lapis Sketch

Elgin's data (not shown) does not so strongly support the above interpretation. However, there are at least two doubles and double doubles in his sketches. In addition, the theme of not making it, of failure to deliver, of trying to get there and not being able to do so could refer to much of the junk DNA not being active, not working, being, in short, a failure.

In sum, so far, much of the data supports the above thesis that the primary source of horizontal transfer of DNA is random copying, gene jumping, and enfolding of non-functioning, "improper," virus- and other-based genes stitched into the human genome.

PRESENT TRANSFER: However, there is enough other data to suggest present horizontal transfer so this will be looked at too.

If the horizontal transfer were occurring now, we might expect to find data on technology, laboratories, perhaps individuals involved, along with

the earlier double/DNA material. And in fact, we do find such data in the sessions. Blue speaks of a "feeling (pretty strong) of something electronic or mechanical." When she speaks of water, a theme in most of the sessions, she cites the "the land of sky blue waters - Hamm's the beer refreshing," not an ancient motif. Foxy draws modern-looking buildings, "hotel-like," two with clotheslines between them. Ear writes of an "urban location, freeways, river, buildings, capitol dome nearby, gallery with glass, modern, campus building, bricks, public access". Curator, inventory, museum-like.

If the transfer is occurring primarily in one lab, it may be a twin-tower sort of structure: Foxy, Blue and Elgin all draw very prominent twin-tower like structures, with rounding at the top. Four of the sessions refer to "high up," or "high above ground," three in what appear to be a modern building or buildings. This could refer to the transfer being worked on in a lab on an upper floor.

Elgin's session is centered around the "idea of something being transported and not mattering (a woeful loss)". Futility, a drawing of a dummy gun that shoots and the projectile doesn't make it. He also draws a delivery truck, a pistol, and presents many thoughts of an individual who was involved in something and regrets it, feels it was a waste, glad it's over, etc. This suggests that the transfer will be failure, and likely refers to cloning.

Lapis' session with the "invaginated" entity could refer to a human embryo being tinkered with. Like Elgin's session, his refers to placement or movement, drawing the "embryo" inside the structure/energy but with the original energy (twisted strands) coming down from an inverted V shaped structure.

So perhaps the viewers also were referring to this current transfer of DNA, which the tinkering with DNA, including human DNA, is no doubt producing.

(End of Report)

Update:

Fifteen years have passed since the report was written and a lot has been learned about the human genome.

The term "junk DNA" has now itself been junked. It is now known that about 9% of human DNA is involved in coding for regulatory switches. For example: "10,000 non-coding genes carry instructions to build the large and

small RNA molecules required to regulate the actions of the 20,000 protein-coding genes."[87] The "extra" DNA does have a purpose after all.

Regarding Horizontal Gene Transfer (HGT) aka lateral gene transfer: "Surprisingly, far from being a rare occurrence, it appears that HGT has contributed to the evolution of many, perhaps all, animals and that the process is ongoing, meaning that we may need to re-evaluate how we think about evolution."[88]

There is no evidence that HGT involved input from extraterrestrial species. Rather, based on studies of other animals, lateral transfer comes from bacteria and protists (other microorganisms)—the most common donors—and also from viruses.

Two statements from my original report which hold up:

1. "It is possible that a (significant) horizontal transfer of genes to the human genome is occurring now or may occur in the future."

   The recent literature indicates that lateral gene transfer in humans has taken place for eons, is still going on and will continue to do so.

2. "The presence of this junk DNA does apparently represent a transfer from virus, bacteria and/or other sources into the human genome. Some of it, perhaps most of it, predated the rise of vertebrates."

My conclusion speculates that transfer would take place via laboratory work. While this may be happening to a small degree, it is now clear laboratory transfer was not the primary form of HGT. If we embark on massive engineering of the human genome, then it could become the primary source of HGT in humans. Otherwise, HGT takes place very slowly over centuries. It is not easy for a bacteria or virus to introduce a gene into the gene plasm of a biological organism, have it "take," and have the entity survive and pass on the gene to its offspring.

In revisiting the viewers' sessions for this chapter, I note particularly:

Foxy stresses connection, bridging over and over, both in sketches and in word.

Blue Ox indicates something over the line, beyond borders. "Ancient ones protecting a natural/organic area."

Lapis: It's a subject but may not be human. Biologic, organic. One thing is active inside another. From exterior to a sweet spot. C is host-like to A. And Lapis' sketch (above) seems extraordinarily suggestive of this process of HGT.

Foxy's and Blue Ox's impressions need to be interpreted metaphorically. There is nothing wrong with this—that is how the data often 'bubbles up'. Lapis' impressions are "literal" or to use TDS' term, "physical". Overall, all the viewers did contribute to an understanding of the objective, though it was a difficult objective for any viewer, and particularly for anyone in training.

SECTION 2

Project: Remote Viewing the Mystery of Oak Island

I interrupt the narrative to offer another example of a remote viewing project I undertook while in Bananaslam. Much later I gained access to other remote viewing efforts about the same objective. The result is the following article, which appeared in Daz Smith's *8 Martinis*.[89]

* * *

The 200-year-old mystery of Oak Island, Nova Scotia lingers. The lure of finding out what the deep shaft of the "money pit" and the artificial beach at nearby Smith's Cove may hide—endures. There is even a current History Channel "reality show" about it—Marty Lagina, who owns a drilling company, has put up millions for an investigation of the "money pit" using the latest technology, largely because his brother has been obsessed with it since childhood. Of course, Marty Lagina hopes to find something of great value to make it worthwhile.

I have been involved with or come across six remote viewing efforts/projects about the Oak Island "money pit." These six projects provide an unusual opportunity to examine what separate taskers (5) and a large number of viewers (37) have produced about the same target—the mystery of Oak Island.

One aim of this article is to give people new to remote viewing a sense of the capabilities and limitations of remote viewing, the kinds of data one gets and the results of different viewing methods. I will also interweave historical information about Oak Island—including theories and artifacts found.

With this many viewers, the many treasure hunting expeditions over 200 years, and the fertile variety of artifacts found, one article cannot do justice to either the remote viewing sessions nor to all the particulars of the Oak Island mystery. Instead, please consider the article a broad introduction to the meeting of remote viewing and the persisting saga of Oak Island.

First, what method should be used in examining such a range of sessions? There are several methods which have been employed in RV analysis. Here are four, not mutually exclusive:

– Comparison of session words and drawings by an analyst who knows what the target is or by one who does not—in the former case, reaching conclusions based on what is known about the target and what is in the sessions.
– Count all words relevant to the objective and also words not relevant. Find percentages of correspondence between words in the session and words that match the objective, and draw conclusions based on these percentages.
– Use a spread sheet with categories for analysis of the session data. Enter the session data by categories and match against what is known about the target.
– Use a database which contains accuracy rates for viewers for data categories.

I did/do not have access to any accuracy databases that may exist for the 37 viewers, so that eliminates the last analytical category.

I do not find the word count method persuasive for this objective, and perhaps not for most typical remote viewing objectives. There are several reasons.

First, about a third of a given remote viewing session may match any given target simply by chance: red, right angle, curve, large, etc.[90]

Second, if you take words in isolation, you may totally miss the intended meaning which only the context can provide. Viewer writes: “Bow.” Is it the prow of a ship, a weapon, a type of tie, a ribbon, a bending at the waist? Viewer writes: “Bow and arrow”—we know just which “bow” is meant.

Third, a single viewer may be correct against the consensus of the rest of the team. Data from 5 viewers: This objective pertains to the South. Data from 1 viewer: Look in Alaska. Target was a glacier in Alaska.

Fourth, you don't know if the word is "literal" or metaphorical—particularly if you are not familiar with the viewer's style. There is not yet a "typology of viewers," but some viewers get a lot of bedrock, literal data, others are metaphorically or symbolically oriented, others are conceptual viewers. Further, a viewer may exhibit several different types of data in the same session.

For this multi-project analysis, I have used an Excel spreadsheet in which extracts from viewer's sessions were entered under a set of categories: e.g. general area/site impressions, structures/objects/shapes, colors, sounds, movement/energetics, lifeforms, etc. I grouped the session data separately for each project.

The projects and taskings were as follows. Viewers were given only the tag or a very general "tasking instruction" except where noted. Viewers are indicated by viewing names or short forms thereof. The tags make certain and differing assumptions in the different projects:

TransDimensional Systems training project
Project: O BSlam 63 (April 2001)
Tasker: Jon.
Viewers: Bindu, Blue Ox, Foxy and Lapis
Tasking/Disclosure: The "Money Pit" at Oak Island, Nova Scotia.
Viewer will focus on how the money pit was constructed and by whom.

Bob Durant[91] (solo)—2004
Tasker: Bob Durant ("Self-tasked, self-initiated, hugely frontloaded")
Tasking: Where did the gold come from? (and other taskings)

Phoenix Yahoo Group[92]—May 2005
Tasker: Jon
Viewers: Mrs. Bun, Athena, TimeLord
Tag: 3488 219 Brinda and Ranu
Tasking/Disclosure: The Money Pit at Oak Island, Nova Scotia. How it was made and who made it.

Tag: 3193 Clof
Tasking/Disclosure: The object(s) which were placed at or near the bottom of the Money Pit, Oak Island, Nova Scotia and for which the pit was constructed.

Sirius Yahoo group—Oct 2005
Tasker: Damien
Viewers: Ear3, Mrs. Bun, Liz
Tasking/Disclosure: Describe the money pit on Oak Island and its original condition.

TKR Dojo Mission (Footnote 6)—February 2005 Money Pit Island
Tasker: Benton
Viewers: 14
Task Instructions: Describe the focus of the photograph at the time the photo was taken.
Task Directive: (Psychic Intent): What is the origin of the Oak Island Money Pit that is shown in the photo? Describe the original creation of the pit and its purpose.
Feedback: Brief statement and one photo.

TKR Dojo Mission—January 2012 Money Pit Island
Tasker: LD
Viewers: 13
Task Instructions: Fulfill the task directive.
Task Directive: (Psychic Intent): Describe the original intended purpose of the construction of the "Oak Island money pit."
Feedback: Extensive written feedback plus photos.

I will start with the earliest project, one for which I wrote a report as a novice analyst for TDS in 2001. Here is a revised version of that report.

A. WHO BUILT IT

An Observer/Overseer

Lapis speaks of a tall human subject who is watching a process which comes and goes in an arc. This is a process that needs to be observed. The subject is stiff and still in his body movements, solemn and stoic. His feet are together and his shirt is tucked in. He has a blank stare. He is perhaps wearing a uniform, like a sergeant. This subject is weird, somehow

“foreign.” There is a mantra like-sound, which is melodic. He has an unusual consciousness, perhaps related to paraphysicals at the scene. Orders are being given (“burst like yelling out orders”) either by the tall human subject or someone else.

Blue Ox writes of a large central subject, who is “ethnic,” has olive skin or peach color flesh and has wrinkles. This subject is one who “stirs the pot” and is a “shit disturber.” The subject is an “unknown quantity, variable —not trustworthy.” She also notes that something is being monitored or watched.

Foxy also writes of a central subject. This (female) subject is wearing loose clothing and is resting, reclining, on her back, thinking. The subject is outdoors, like a sleeping lady on Mt. Tamalpais (Note: In the Bay Area, CA). There are clouds. Most striking, the subject is lying next to a large round circle within which is a rounded object associated with a central energy process that Foxy devotes a lot of attention to. This process will be described below.

We don’t know anything historically about who built the money pit, but given the scale, it is likely there was a boss or an overseer (or several) supervising the workers who built it. The data so far is consistent with a central subject who watches, is not active and oversees and/or is near a large-scale energy process. Note the similarity in these sketches by three different viewers:

Image 1 – Man Oak Island

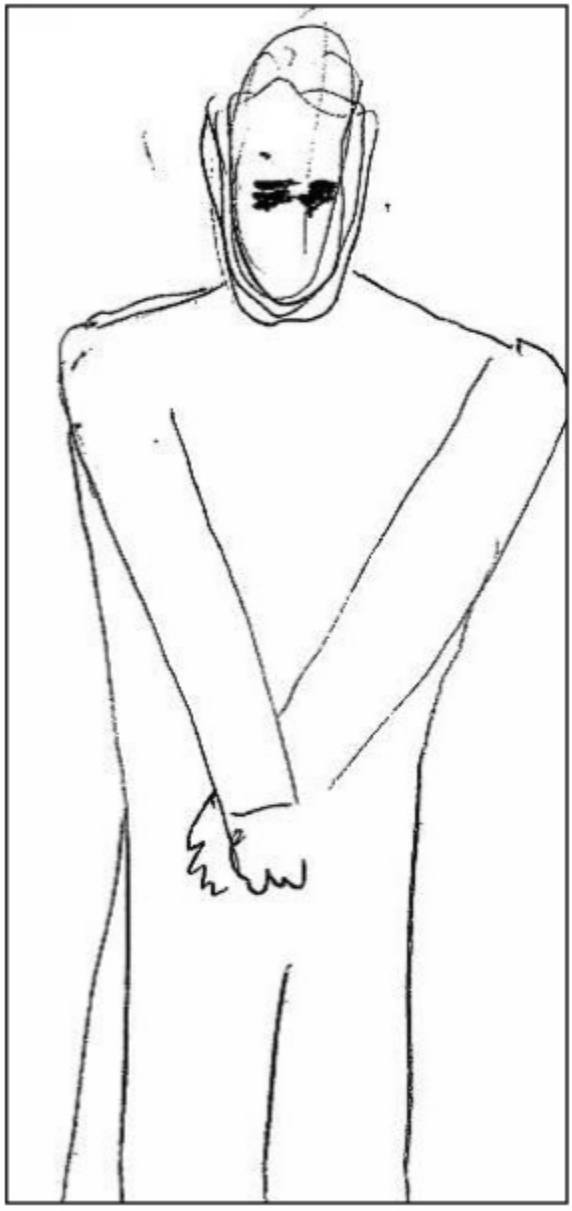


Image 2 – Man Oak Island

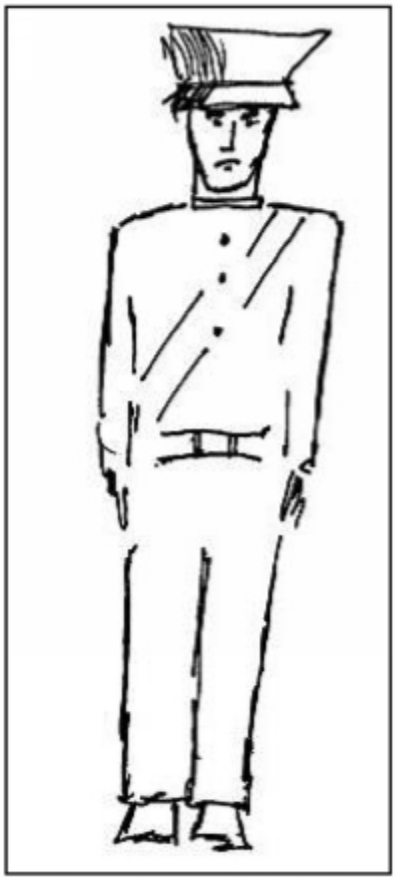


Image 3 – Man Oak Island

One man, standing straight, arms at side, with two viewers mentioning and drawing a uniform.

The Workers:

Bindu describes some subjects inside an object. This object looks much like a space capsule inside a solid, tubelike structure (he deducts the New York subway). The subjects are lined up, one behind the other, astride a central vertical tube. They are "cooped up inside, together, plunging forward, being transported." They are carriers of wood.

Bindu labels one of them a slave and later he deducts a "slave ship." It is certainly possible that slaves dug the pit. If pirates buried the treasure (one theory), it is possible they had slaves do it. It is also possible that it was an official or large private expedition of some kind and slaves may or may not have been used (see data below).

B. THE CONSTRUCTION

The viewers have a great amount of striking data on energy associated with a large manmade construction, which is consistent with what is known about the structure of the money pit. The "money pit" was circular and several sketches by viewers strongly indicate this:

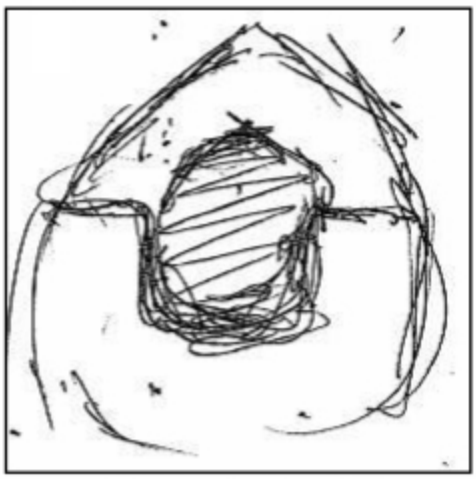


Image 4 – Nest Oak Island

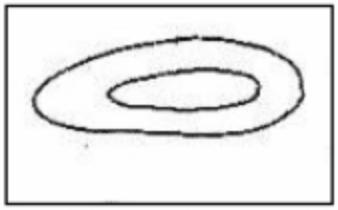


Image 5 – Doughnut Oak Island

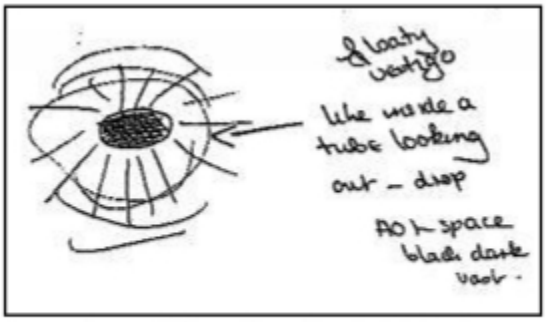


Image 6 Tire with writing Oak Island

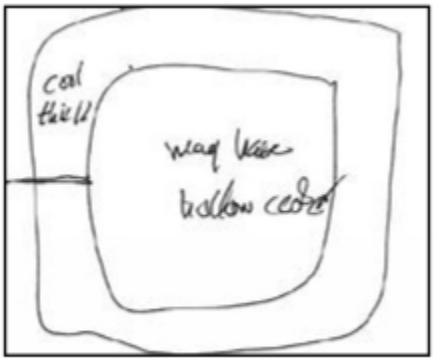


Image 7 – Hollow center Oak Island

Bindu describes a cave-like enclosure. He draws a horizontal section of a structure similar to one used to build a tunnel beneath the sea or the bore of a subway tunnel. He uses the phrase "boring as in hole" and writes "large, tubular, rounded, scooped out, heavy, wall-like, like a subway." There is "solid construction." It is "solid oak tree like."

He speaks more than once of "flooring." The money pit was a circular formation in the ground. Every 10 feet down there was a layer of wooden planks and grasses/weeds, and/or other materials. This went down over 100 feet. For the 17th or 18th century, this was quite a "dig." Whenever anyone reached a certain depth, it is alleged that sea water would rush in and flood the hole. This is said to be true of later excavations as well, but the site has been ruined by large-scale digging over two centuries—one enterprise removed 10 feet topsoil over the entire area! Two separate underground courseways to nearby beaches were said to have been found, the purpose being to feed water to the bottom of the money pit to thwart those seeking to reach the purported treasure. This was another mighty undertaking, digging from the beach at Smith's Cove to the pit 500 feet away, and far underground.

Continuing, Bindu draws what looks and sounds like a large drill. “Boring as in hole, rounded, turning, wheel-like, spoke-like, solid, mounted on something.” It rotates and we hear of plunging forward, driven hard. Bindu writes about fluid flowing, water flowing, a curved motion, travel through something. Lapis and Foxy also describe an up and down, arcing energy process. Foxy’s energy process is in the middle of a large circle which her subject, who is reclining on the ground nearby, is observing. Bindu shows some of the workers inside a capsule, an object that could be lowered into the ground.

Blue Ox nails the construction site. She speaks of an underground tunnel, a “mine shaft.” “Horizontal and vertical” (the planks were laid horizontal every 10 feet down the vertical shaft), “wooden, covered, dark, old, rustic, brown, wet or dampish, dark, rotted, fetid.” Something rises from beneath (perhaps the conveyance bringing dirt to the surface.)

Lapis draws a circular container with a squarish object inside which contains a subject or subjects. They are young and old. They are as if on a ride, moving in an arc, going by. There is movement up and down. There is excitement among these subjects, whereas the observer is quiet and still.

Foxy speaks of a strong sense of manmade energy: movement upward and then back downward (similar to Lapis’ described movement). There is work: “work as all one unit.” There is energy meeting in the center. There is “use as a tool.” The words rock and dangerous also occur in this context.

All four viewers describe a large-scale process involving work, with up and down movement. Several are explicit about workers making a large hole in the ground.

Interlude to History

As to what was buried, most authors and researchers believe it must have been treasure. Why else go to all that trouble? When one early group dug down to what they thought was the bottom layer, they drilled just a few feet further and got metal bits on their drill tip, brought it up and surmised it was treasure. However, they were unable to recover what was below them and no treasure has ever been found—or at any rate found and verified.

The theme of hidden and buried, and the actual words “treasure—valuable” and “gold” were voiced by Blue Ox. In addition, three viewers got metal. This, even though the tasking was on the construction and who was responsible for it, and not on the treasure. Often viewers will convey

such relevant information because the site and surrounding environment are of course “richer“ than a tasking sentence.

Blue Ox got a lot of data on another relevant motif: “deep blue, under water, under the sea, foamy, brine smell, back water, floating.” “Behind something.” As noted, the pit was constructed so that just as diggers got close to the bottom, sea water would flood in from two channels connected to a nearby beach. These two channels were not found right away and were indeed difficult to uncover and trace. Their full length and layout have bedeviled diggers for more than 200 years. Seeping sea water is a dominant theme in the history of the pit.

Summarizing the data on the method of construction of the pit

It seems workers went down into the pit in a small conveyance of some kind. They were crowded together. They were excited. The work was dangerous. There was a sense of being “hurried.” They were crowded into a small object which went down and up repeatedly. A lot of energy was involved. The data also suggests that as they got to the top they noticed bright light, and the word dark also occurs more than once in the data related to the circular structure, presumably when they were deep in the pit. They may have used a large drill which moved in a circular fashion to carve out the soil.

More on who did it

There is additional data which suggests it may not have been pirates, and perhaps not slaves either who built the pit. Bindu’s session is particularly suggestive (however, he also got “slave” and “slave ship”). In relation to the group of workers, he writes, “Bowing to something.” “Long live the King.” Also, “run aground,” “voyage home,” and “key to city.” This suggests a governmental or large private venture—the implication being that workers and overseer(s) would eventually go home, one or more individuals would bow to the King, and someone would get the key to the city.

Bindu did not get a central observing subject but he did get “invested capital, expensive,” which is suggestive of an official expedition rather than a pirate venture. Also, the overseer from Lapis’ data (which is the most detailed) does not appear to be a pirate. His dress and demeanor are consistent with that of a military or other official.

This data is consistent with theories that a government or major backers buried something deep under Oak Island. One theory is that Francis Bacon had buried the original manuscripts of Shakespeare's plays, which he himself wrote, so that someday the truth would be known. Proponents cite Bacon's writings about preservation of manuscripts with mercury. This idea is farfetched, although a piece of parchment was found deep in the money pit. On the other hand, if it was a governmental or large private excavation and venture, English, French or Spanish ships would be among the candidates. There are adherents of each of these nations being involved.

Thus, we do have good data consistent with what is known about the structure of the money pit itself. We do not have definitive information on who built the money pit, but the data suggests two likely leads, also consistent with the historical context: (1) pirates, (2) official or private expedition from England, French or Spanish vessels.

Next, let's look at Bob Durant's comments on his frontloaded solo session.

I do recall being very surprised at the appearance, right away, of a sketch of a "Spanish mission" church façade. This appeared early in all my sessions. Probably two or three sessions on this target, but I think only two extended ones.

Another thing I recall vividly is that when I tasked, "Where did the gold come from?" I got a sketch of mountains, and holes in the mountainside. This puzzled and frustrated me, because of course I wanted an answer along the lines of pirates or King of England. But then it struck me that the RV process is totally neutral, and I got the real answer to my question. That is, the gold came from holes in a mountain, dummy. When I refined the question, I got the rest, which was quite elaborate, perhaps too elaborate. A huge mining operation was organized by a tall white man dressed all in black, and wearing a hat and shoes, and very focused, intense. He supervised a large number of naked or nearly naked, sweating men who pushed and pulled sleds down to the shore to a waiting ship, or three ships.

Three holes, each assigned to a ship are at Oak Island. I know this also conflicts with the received opinion. One ship was torn apart for the wood, which was used for various purposes at Oak Island during the construction of the pits. This was a really big operation, but very systematically done. However, I only viewed one pit, and don't know why I did not "get" the other two if indeed there were three. In that pit I "found" gold bars, but they seemed very large, and were very rough, not smooth and shiny. Also, some gold coins, also gold chains of various size, which is puzzling to me. Also, some formed gold artifacts, like possibly candelabra.

Of greatest interest to me, and again contradicting the standard idea of what is down there, was bound volumes apparently of parchment. All of this stuff was under water, by the way, and salty water. The parchment had become very rough to the touch, and "felt" like fish scales, apparently due to the immersion in water for so long. There was red and black writing on the sheets. The sheets were distorted, sort of wavy, again apparently due to the water.

I got a picture of a sailor on one of the ships as it sailed north off the coast of Argentina or Brazil, enroute to Oak Island. He was thrilled by the beautiful weather, the wind, and the idea that he and his colleagues had "pulled one off." He was very, very proud. This was an ordinary

sailor, not an officer or cleric or other sort of big shot. I got the general idea that Oak Island was a project under the direction of the Catholic Church, possibly the Spanish group rather than the Pope himself, and that they were robbing the King of Spain, who had failed to pay his just tithes to the Church. So there was no sense of guilt at all, but rather a sense of settings things right, and totally outsmarting the King and his men. I fully recognize that almost none of this comports with the received theories about Oak Island… I would bet a few dollars that the "Spanish mission" part, if nothing else, will eventually prove correct.

As noted, Bob Durant did his sessions frontloaded. That is, he knew the objective before doing the session. He also analyzed his own session. These are not the usual ways of undertaking remote viewing and are in fact frowned upon. However, we should factor in that Bob Durant is one of the few people to receive intensive personalized training by the "Father of Remote Viewing."

Compare the two reports and note the overlap, particularly about a digging/mining operation, a supervisor and the workers who built the shaft. Here we have two entirely separate remote viewing efforts, neither aware of each other, producing similar data. Not full congruity, of course, but of such similarity that it cannot be attributed to chance.

Second Interlude: What is truly known about the Money Pit?

Before continuing with the remaining four remote viewing efforts, let's pause to take a look at what we "really know" about the "Money Pit."

Many things have been claimed about it, not just the far-ranging theories—from Capt. Kidd's treasure, to Francis Bacon's manuscripts, to the Holy Grail, Masonic rituals, treasure buried by the French from their major establishment at Louisburg or by the English—not just these, but also what has **actually been found** at the money pit, or near the money pit, and is verifiable?

A cylindrical shaft in the ground—the Money Pit

There is no doubt there was a circular depression in the ground. Even skeptics admit it was there, but say it was a natural sinkhole. Many Oak Island treasure hunters maintain from their elaborate diggings undertaken over the course of 100+ years, that there was indeed a filled-in shaft that went far deep into the earth. We can be certain beyond a reasonable doubt that there was an original circular construction.

Coins

Coin found in 1965 and others have been examined and deemed authentic.

One of two items found during the first season of the 2014 Oak Island TV show was a copper Spanish maravedis (coin). If this was not planted for the "reality" TV show, it is an authentic artifact. However, Spanish coins were among those used widely in the late 18th century so it would not be startling to find such a coin in the region.

Coconut fibers/husks

The other artifact found during the TV show was coconut fibers. These have been found on earlier ventures too. Coconut fibers are not native to Nova Scotia. The nearest grow about 1400 miles away. But coconut fibers were used for packing on ships of the time, and trading ships plied this area of the Atlantic (400 wrecks in these waters). Such fibers were also found on Sable Island, 190 miles away.

Artificial beach at Smith's Cove

Even skeptics admit there were five "finger drains" (manmade); that is, they admit there is an artificial beach.[93]

Skeptics say that it may have been built for salt works—using techniques required in colder climes. Adherents state that it was to provide tunnels of water for the money pit, to flood any attempts to dig deep into the pit below a certain level (about 114'). Some Oak Island expeditions have claimed to have found portions of such tunnels, but none have been able to find and map entire tunnels from beach to pit.

Spanish Scissors

Wrought iron scissors were found at Smith's Cove on 1967, beneath the alleged man-made flooding system. The Smithsonian Institution has identified them as typical Spanish-American manufacture prior to the mid-19th century.

Parchment

Piece of sheepskin parchment 1 cm across found at depth of 45 meters. It has a letter or two on it—surmised to be Vi or ri or W or Z. Recall that Bob Durant's data included mention of parchment.

Four More Remote Viewing Projects

I will devote less space to the four remaining projects, for several reasons. The data in two of the projects (Sirius and Phoenix), which utilize "method" viewing (that is, of the Controlled Remote Viewing type) is less focused than in the TDS project, although produced using the same type of viewing method.

As to the two Dojo projects—There are two main methods in remote viewing. The first is exemplified in the above sessions and is an offshoot of Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV). CRV is a highly structured method and produces copious amounts of verbal and graphic data. The other primary method is a "simple" or "natural" one—used at the outset at the Stanford Research Institute, which did the original research on remote viewing—and a method still in use in laboratory experiments, as well as by practitioners of RV such as many of those viewing in the Dojo. This method may include drawings, but in the Dojo Money Pit missions there are few if any drawings. Further the data is quite diffuse (given 17 viewers) and I am not familiar with the viewers and their styles.

That said, there is some mutually supportive data in all four of these projects, chiefly around the shaft/Money Pit itself.

Prior to taking a look at the spread of data and correlations, I will quote in full verbatim sessions by one viewer in the Dojo. This work received many very positive comments from others who took part in the mission. I have bolded some (not all) of the words that are strongly suggestive of the target. Other individual words may apply as well, while others are unknown (e.g. temperatures).

Viewer JS26 (2005)

Session1: Round hard metal yellow / Snow sliced white material / snow like, flaky Brown / sawdusty / Metal loop / red shiny material / gray matte / sharp / Lots of these circles in line, red brown rust color / flat connection / Piping, steam / L shaped upward / Gray flat / concrete / hard long / red brown metal object / square in shape / bars handles and pipes / Window with steam or frost on surface, needs to be wiped away for visibility / **trees nearby**, gravel concrete stone / curb step / open residential public area / tree line white lined / building brown stone / **blue sky grassy mound slightly upraised** / bars, many in row / playful leisure attitude to area, also like a

school / A shiny new object being shown off glinting / **Trees, broken limbs** / cold / stream / **now surrounded by trees** / **It's a forest** / but winter time so no leaves / long band of branching thickets

Session2: metal frame containing glass and gliding horizon- tally, reminds me of subway car / Small metal room about 8/5 feet, dark rectangle, **hole w/ light** / light grating effect on floor, light filtering beneath wall / thin cylindrical wheels below structure / **cylindrical tunnel, angular row of jutting structures, water/underground**

Session3: texture is cratery and particulate, tiny speckly bumps very much like coral or sand dollars / light colored, reflecting light / metallic taste, bitter and sharp, rough, biting / large bumps or mounds or mounts, one larger than one next to it, and pushed farther back in distance/ round surface, cratered, pock-marked AOL moon / dark dusty, light from above, dust trickling down, dark around, image of falling dust, from light / above, feels inside, like a cave / shoveling, digging sound, dirt, mound, movement in and out / rock-hard, stacked, piled, coral-like smell of old rock and dust, particles in air, swarming filling nostrils / receding arch, very loud ringing noise, pulsing / very bumpy grainy rock, piled high, jagged, holed, open, closed, brown, black, wispy / open sort of rock shape, rough rigid outline, open hole in center, like those rock formations / formed by wind, arching rock? some rock/stone is flatter, with ridges / machine sound, and violent shaking, thump / sort of paint thinner smell / two cylindrical arching structures by a shorter one above, long and large mountainous structure / farther back / round flakey object, radiating parts from center / cold white / asbestos smell, dust, clogging / churning engine hum, heavy, rough / cold and smooth like ice / metal/rock holding glass, dark interior smooth / wisping dust / small finger-sized holes, or depressions, ovoid / ambient wind, and one loud crack, like thunder or a tree branch crack / round tapering horizontal dome, many vertical structures behind, trailing/snaking / very glassy texture, smooth, then AOL of huge craggy fissure / kind of shiny, looks like something is being added or pieced together, like components in a factory, long, round end, back piece being put on / particles/wind sound, like when snow falls, very subtle / two different hard textures, one is grating and meshed, the other thick hard and smooth, next to each other. / I see rings and paved circular section flattened atop large

roundish structure (rings) / structure by dirt and a kind of mountain, a pillar that slants over at the top, pictured a child sitting in dirt / maintenance/factory/ repair shop ambience, tools hot metal / kind of track, bars in midair / slinky wire, jack lift or conveyor sound / smells like fermented grain beer! / white concave grooves black brown white gray / something feels ice cold, but there is sunlight / tall rectangular structure as viewed from below, tall, tapering behind / flat, transparent, vertical, tall, slight protruding vertical dividers / high contrast b/w / trench below / main thought surrounding is revision, and building plan / mildew, old, paper / like dank dungeon or cellar / feeling of light at end of tunneled, spiral, biological design, a ledge and trench, idea of revision / Tall, elevated building like structure, with reflective facade, travel/maintenance ideas, canal

As you can see, in this remarkable session, there are quite a few words and phrases that correspond to data produced by viewers in other projects and are indicative of aspects of the "money pit."

To get a sense of the spread of the data in all six projects, I have compiled tables in three broad categories: Humans, "Money Pit" and Other. The colors differentiate the 6 separate projects.

HUMANS	**VIEWER**
Child sitting in dirt	JS26
Motherly woman	Quiss
Humans	toad
AOL Hitler	harmony
Disturbed ancestor	harmony
Single solitary person	Morgan
3 faces, black hair, orange brown skin. Asian Indian	Sevensees
Woman looks like medicine doll	Sevensees
Mechanic with tattoo on arm?	Sonny
Child in swing, hands in motion	Toad
People watching this event	Lillypad
Life form	Cnc
Female and maybe male, holding something	Shenji
Face, sneering	Helio

1 or 2 people, well off, making something	Slorri
Person, legs apart, hands on hip, holds pole, dark skinned African, partially naked	Loumoon
Person, old, ethnic, olive skin	Blue Ox
Subjects inside a structure which is moving	Bindu
Transported subjects. AOL slave ship	Bindu
Man observing others, yells out orders, foreign, odd	Lapis
Female on back, relaxed old fashioned	Foxy
Tall white man, hat, supervising near naked men Sailor. Argentina, Brazil	Bob Durant
2 people, children or dwarfs	Mrs. Bun
Overseer	Mrs. Bun
Many people plus serious male adult in conversation	Athena
Male, dignified, well known	Glyn
Male, reflective	Ear3
Kids 2. Women 4. Male 6. Gender not specified 16.	**28**
“MONEY PIT”	**VIEWER**
Cylindrical tunnel, water, underground. Shoveling, digging sound	JS26
Like a pipe or well	Quiss
Hole filled with rough grainy sand	Grytsje
Hole of some sort, steps leading down	Morgan
Tubed cylinder	Sevensees
Like deep water drilling	Sonny
Inside a tube or rounded ceiling cavern. Ladder at 20 degrees to right	Toad
Tall shape—a crane?	Quiss
Penetrating, tunneling, descending	Od
Tunnel or bore through	Shenji
Suspension with chains, framework, nailed curved beams. Hole	Slorri

Underground, tunnel, mine shaft	Blue Ox
Large tubular structure. Boring in a hole. Water flowing	Bindu
People going down, something below, grassy area	Mrs. Bun
Archeological dig	Athena
Cylindrical object with movement, work done	Glyn
Tunnel 4. Digging, boring 4. Hole/well/shaft/mine 5	**13**
OTHER	
Ship JS26, Sailing Rocheleh, Slave ship Bindu, Shipyard Glyn, Ships Bob D	**5**
Diamonds Grytsje, Treasure Blue Ox, Invested capital, valuable Bindu, Gold BD, Crown jewel Mrs. Bun	5
Fire Morgan	
Walk in the woods brings us here Sevensees	
Spheres toad, round ball with spikes Grytsje	
Water cnc, Blue Ox, Bindu, Bob Durant, Sonny, Mrs. Bun, JS26, lillypad, loumon	**9**
Pouring something, maybe metal Helio, toad	2
Causeway Burningman	
Watched labor Blue Ox, Lapis	2
Subject water structure land Blue Ox	
Container with subjects inside which moves Bindu, Lapis, Liz	**3**
Mining operation Bob Durant	
Robbing king of Spain Bob Durant	
Bottle with skull and crossbones Mrs. Bun	

ARTIFICIAL BEACH	
Sandy beach Grytsje	1
COCONUT FIBERS	0
COINS	0
PARCHMENT	**3**
Papers scattering with mystery. Historical writings. Sevensees	
Volumes of parchment Bob Durant	
Book, blank pages because no one can read Mrs. Bun	
No mention of Boatswain's whistle, nail + washer + nut, metal fragments, piece of a chain (Blankenship), iron plate.	
Is mention of box (or at least container) with wood involved	
Trees residential place JS26, moves in trees Shenji	
Outside location. Big area. Warm. Cave-like or pockets Od	

There is a lot more cross-correspondence about the money pit than there is about the people there. Many different types of people are mentioned, and numbers of people. Also there is great variety in the number of people at the site. Some of the transcripts point toward what was likely an all-male group which undertook the digging and construction, while others do not.

With regard to the Money Pit, though, there is lots of data referring to a circle, widespread mention of a hole; digging, boring, penetrating, a tunnel, mine shaft, etc.

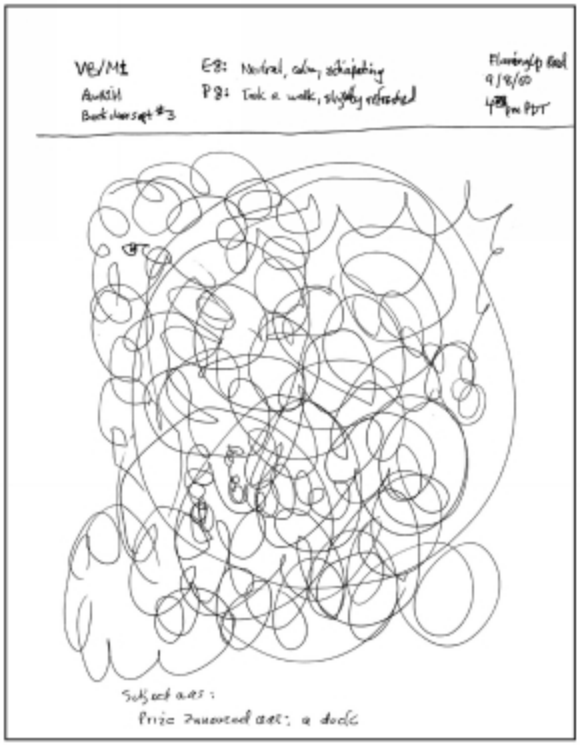
There is not a great deal of convergent data about the purpose of the project, even though purpose was explicit in the Dojo projects and implicit in several of the others.

Purposes mentioned or implied included treasure-valuable, found located (Blue Ox), invested capital (Bindu), needs to be observed (Lapis), creating, coming together working as all one unit (Foxy), robbing the king of Spain for failure to pay tithes (Bob Durant), competition, must get there first (Mrs. Bun), preserved structure, waiting for another heyday (Athena), building something, AOL shipyard (Glyn), transport related (Athena), revision and building plan (JS26), competition, religion (Rocheleh), protect, guard, defense, construction (Morgan), historical, fatherly intent, papers (Sevensees), ritual or commitment (Od), and other implied or stated purposes. That is quite a range although one can detect some convergence of interests and aims.

That is as far as I am going to take it. Vast amounts are surmised about Oak Island and the pit, but hard evidence by way of artifacts, other than the central shaft, is slim.[94] The viewers have provided some thought-provoking and insightful material. As mentioned at the outset, this article is designed to be an introductory overview of several different attempts to remote view a common target, using different viewing methods. The article was not intended to present rounded-out conclusions about what the present remote viewing data tells us. I hope it will prove useful to newcomers to the field. And perhaps provide perspective and enticement for the second season of the "Curse of Oak Island."[95]

SECTION 3

Session from Chapter 4 “Duck”



5967
2530

Scan 1

2

A: water/mountain/structure?
- soft
- rounded, rising, loop/bump at top right
-

B: - natural & manmade
- Japanese garden?
- little trees?

C: - sense of open air/sky
- white
- yellow corn stalks

D:

Scan 2

3

5967
2530

A: Dip + rise
Strident
— medium
— shape: hump or rise on top

B: a ?

C: "dirty" "ducks"
"blas..."

D:

Scan 3

3967
2530

A: Subject
- soft
- rubbery? slimy?
- semi-circular

B: "duck"

C: yellow
brackish
lines

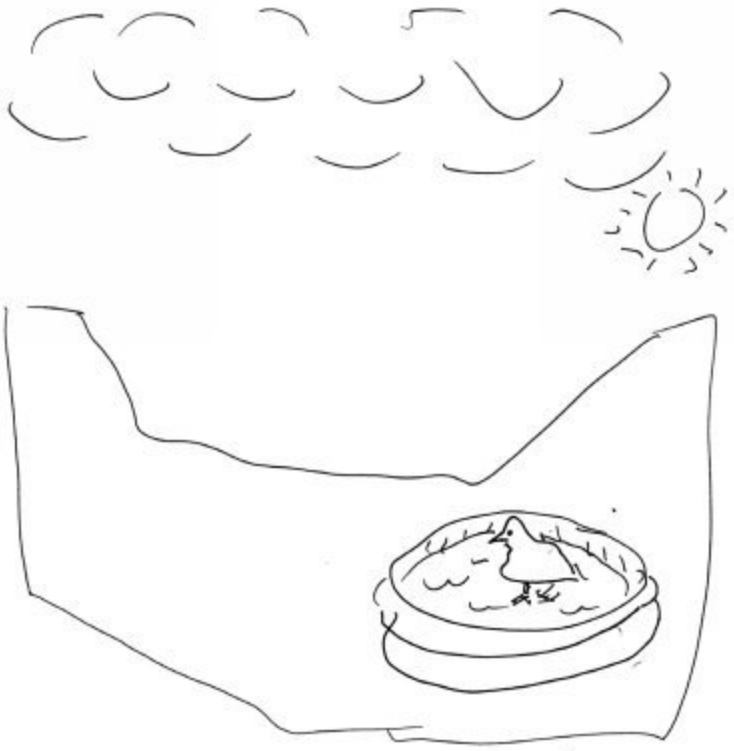
D:

rubber duck in pool

OC 5

- hanuay, blue, dumb, salt(4), feathers

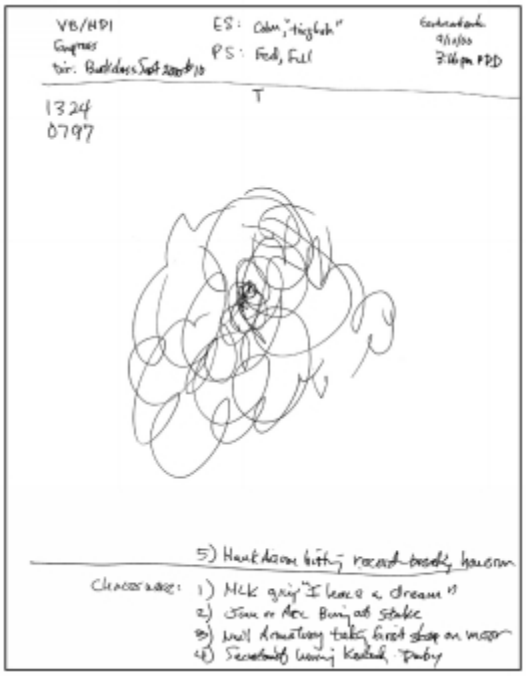
GS 6



God session 5:01pm PDT

SECTION 4

Session from Chapter 4 “Hank Aaron”



1324
0797

Scan 1

2

A: -subject
- upward/downward
- slot
- blown, pinched shape

B:

C: -whole
- stable, steady...
- bunnyish, brittle

D:

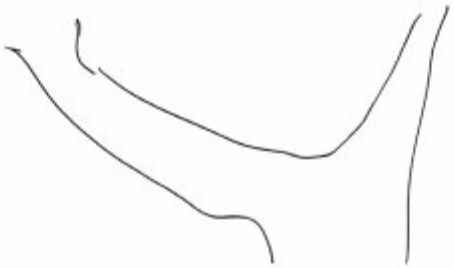
1324
0797

A:
- land, depression (water)
- moderate in heavily(s)
- egg-shaped, rounded

B: ?

C:
- smelly Fatty (particles, small pieces, bits/crumbs)
- bumble.../burden
- white (brown?)
- acrid?

D:



Scan 3

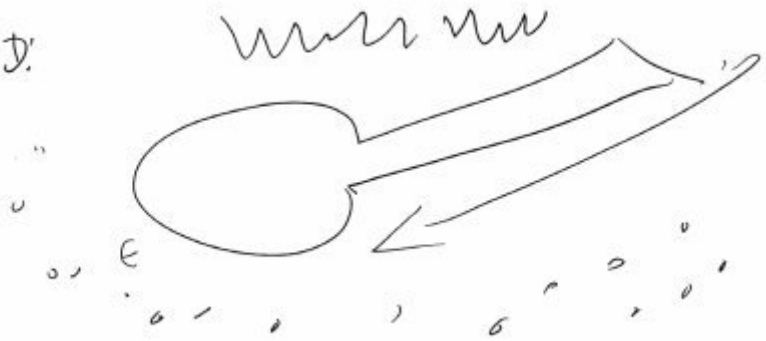
1324
0797

A: -subject / distorted
- extended reach or motion
- sweeping down/up / reverses course
- soft

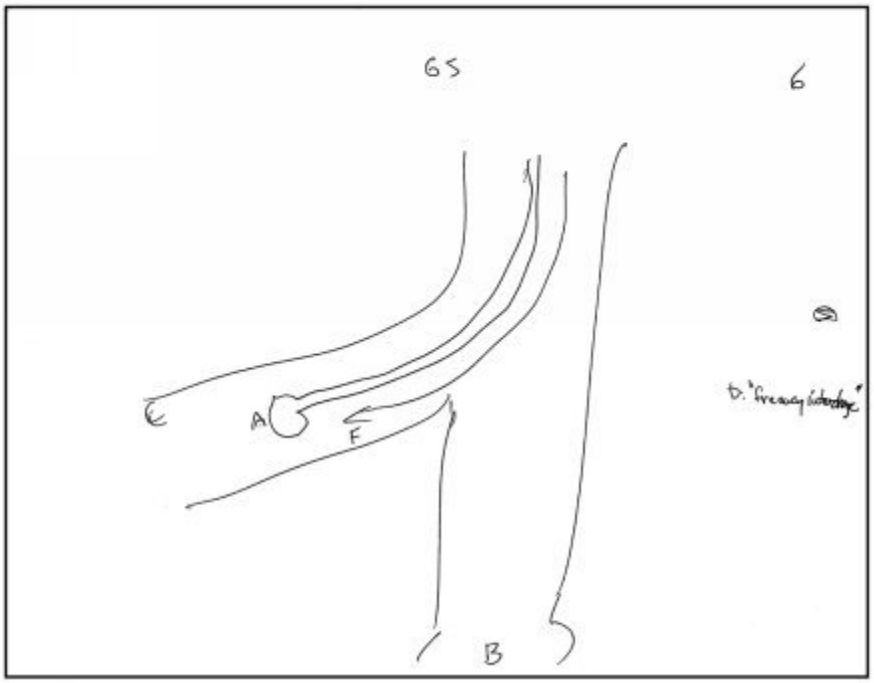
B: something sweeping and going in another direction

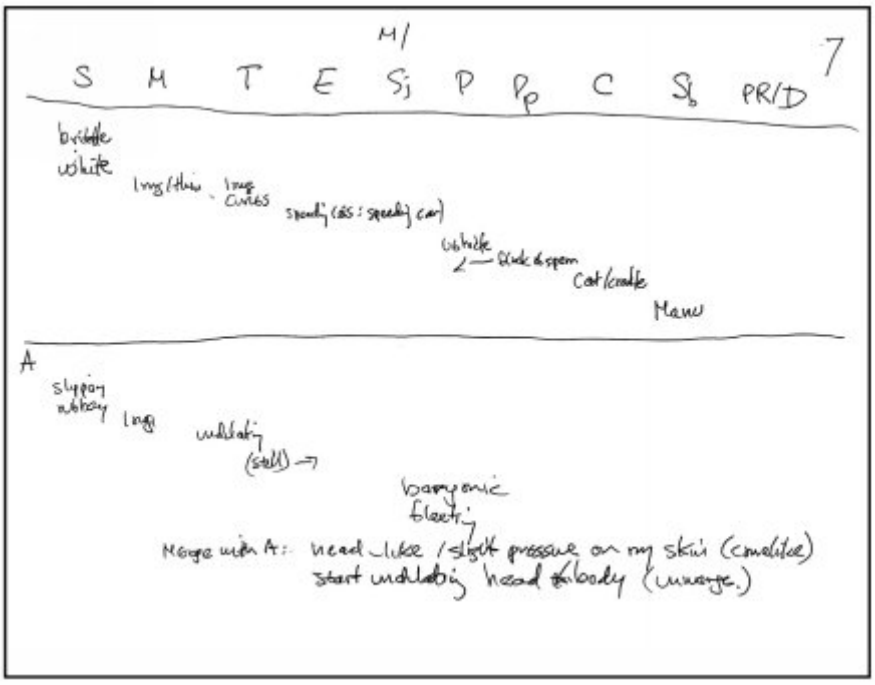
C: -pan-like
-brittle / balmy
-chimm...

D:



- broad
- something rising up on the right
- cleavage, clutter
- "Baroom!!"
- Caligula


GS
6
A
F
B


M/
7
S H T E Sj P Pp C Sb PR/D
bribble
white
Img/thin
Img
Curves
speedy (as: speedy car)
White
Black & sperm
Cat/cradle
Meow
A
slippery
whitey
Img
wibbly
(stall)
harmonic
floaty
Merge with A: head like / slight pressure on my skin (cmelike)
start wibbling head bloody (umerge.)

M2 8

S M T G S_j P D_p C S_b PR/D

B:
Grayish reddish
Brownish
longer than C
flow with it
"bucket"
"A"
"F"

G: Blood under G. like fish going through a medium (water) toward an opening, which falls off on other side light on other side then start falling through the medium (air) falls into water/ground (underground)

F: fast movement; hesitant, goes back goes to same opening as A/G
A + F: F coil or wrapping around A ?
F = white, silverish

M3 9

S M T G S_j P D_p C S_b PR/D

10x' above GS: whirling motion → curved edge (like a stage)
water going up loaded hose
1000' above GS: (media)

SECTION 5

What Is Remote Viewing? (by Jon Knowles)

Introductory note: The web site 120+ contains many links to explore remote viewing. Included are videos demonstrating RV, research, web sites, books, targets, targets, training, and more.

http://www.mprv.net/one20.html

In the early 1970's the United States intelligence community was worried about its long-time rival superpower, the USSR. In particular they were worried that the Russians might have made significant progress in the use of psychics or clairvoyants in what the Russians called psychotronics. After all, Bulgaria had had a government-paid psychic (Vanga Dimitrova) and some Eastern European countries had used clairvoyants for military purposes during World War II. A book by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder, *Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain*, made a big impression on US intelligence with its accounts of alleged psychic spying and other 'paranormal' feats. Could it be that the Russians had developed secret psychic weapons—could they read someone's mind, could they injure or kill at a distance? If so, from the point of view of US intelligence the "psi gap" needed to be narrowed.

As it turned out, two laser physicists, Hal Puthoff and Russell Targ were investigating what came to be called remote viewing at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in California. Puthoff brought a natural psychic named Ingo Swann from New York City to the West Coast, and SRI tested him and others for their remote sensing abilities. In one such series, an "outbounder" would open a sealed envelope he had been given and drive 20

minutes or so away from the lab to the location specified. He would then stay at the site for a few minutes and later report back what he saw. The remote viewer back in the lab would describe the scene where the outbound person was—and often do so successfully—and this could be done even if the viewing were done before the outbounder reached the destination. In remote viewing, time was not what it seemed. Nor was space: remote viewers could view locations at any distance, including the planets.

The CIA verified to its satisfaction that there was a genuine phenomenon and entered into a contract with Stanford Research Institute to develop a method that worked and to train remote viewers. Ingo Swann took the lead in this effort. Over many months he, Hal Puthoff and the team evolved a set of procedures termed Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV). This is a detailed methodology the remote viewer follows to produce written impressions of the target; i.e., what is at the location or place. The military itself became directly involved and ran its own programs, using Swann's method and others.

The program went by many names over the 20 years of its existence—Grill Flame, Sun Streak, Center Lane and the most famous, Star Gate. (This is unrelated to the TV series of the same name.) During that time hundreds if not thousands of remote viewing sessions were done. The data from those sessions was submitted as part of the intelligence mix—one form of Human Intelligence to go with Signal Intelligence and other intelligence products. Remote viewing was found to be useful but by no means flawless. Accurate data was nearly always mixed with inaccurate data. Nonetheless the program survived uncertain funding for two decades and continued to produce information utilized by U.S. military and intelligence agencies.

In 1995 the CIA decided to unburden itself of the program and sponsored a report that claimed that even though the technique had been used and was funded and refunded for 20 years, really there was nothing to it. The report asserted that remote viewing had not demonstrated its usefulness to the intelligence community. This was a misstatement, to say the least. (Leading researcher Edwin C. May and Paul Smith rebutted the AIR Report—see bibliography.)

After the Star Gate program was disbanded in 1995, several remote viewers who had been in the program began teaching remote viewing to the public and a couple of remote viewing companies were launched. Teachers included Sergeant First Class Lyn Buchanan, Major Paul Smith, Captain

David Morehouse and Major Ed Dames. F. Holmes “Skip” Atwater joined the Monroe Institute in Virginia to explore the possibilities. Ingo Swann continued his work in the laboratory and wrote copiously on the subject. Joe McMoneagle, viewer 001, undertook extensive work in laboratories as well as client work. McMoneagle, virtually alone among the group, has repeatedly demonstrated his exceptional abilities on television, including many times on Japanese television and is widely considered the world’s foremost remote viewer.

In the succeeding years, civilians were trained in remote viewing and entered the scene. Teachers among them included Angela T. Smith, Courtney Brown, Prudence Calabrese, Wayne Carr, and Simeon Hein. In addition, a few had clients. Most of these individuals have written books about remote viewing. In addition there has been a long-existing separate civilian stream of remote viewing which has done extensive practical and scientific work (e.g. Stephan Schwartz).

So, what is this remarkable thing called remote viewing? How does it work? It is easy to describe it, but we can’t yet say how it works. No one knows the scientific principles behind remote viewing. However, we do know the kinds of things remote viewers can do to get data and improve its quality over time—although opinions vary about the methods and protocols.

First, to become proficient, a viewer needs to believe it is possible to do it. Or better yet, as Joe McMoneagle put it—To go from *believing* you can to *knowing* you can is perhaps the most significant step you can take. Skepticism can diminish remote viewing results, although some skeptics visiting Stanford Research Institute were put to the test on the spot and to their amazement found it did work after all.

Next, a cool-down may help—such as a short period of relaxation or meditation. Some viewers use recordings specially designed to foster certain brain rhythms, particularly theta rhythms. No drugs are used, nor hypnosis. The viewer is awake and usually has his/her eyes open.

There are two broad approaches to practical remote viewing (as opposed to viewing in the lab). The first is advocated by Russell Targ, Ed May and Joe McMoneagle. In this method, to greatly simplify, you ask for the target to be presented and then wait for the information, visual information in the main, to appear in your mind’s eye. You draw and write

as you receive the impressions. This is the informal "natural" method or approach.

The other approach uses one of several highly structured methods. The predominant method was that developed by the Stanford Research Institute and Ingo Swann and is called Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV). This was later called Controlled Remote Viewing, and there are other variants as well such as SRV (Scientific Remote Viewing) and TDSRV (TDS style/Knosomatics).

All these methods involve a viewer or viewing team, and a tasker, the person who assigns an arbitrary number or alphanumeric (set of numbers plus letters), conventionally 8, to the target. This is generally the only information the viewer is given. The viewer undertakes the session knowing nothing (or little) about the target or objective, which could theoretically be anything in the universe.

In practice, there are various factors which may lead a viewer's conscious mind to surmise something about the objective. A tasker may be known or suspected to select certain kinds of objectives, for example. But the goal is to keep the viewer "blind" to the target. If the viewer knows anything specific about the objective, he is said to be "frontloaded." This is not desirable because accurate remote viewing data does not come from the conscious mind but from somewhere else—referred to variously as the Matrix, the subconscious, unconscious, Jung's Collective Unconscious, or the Akashic records.

The tasker may be blind to the target or he/she may have some knowledge of the target. For example, the tasker may know who the client is and what the client is likely to be interested in. Or a client may simply tell the tasker what is being sought, say, a missing child, the location of a valuable object, how to solve a certain problem. In any case, the tasker does not communicate this information to the viewers.

There may be a separate analyst who analyzes the data, or the tasker may do so himself. There may or may not be a separate Project Manager. Opinions vary about setting up and conducting remote viewing, whether for clients or for practice and in fact about virtually every aspect of remote viewing. (I will not enter into that debate here, but will set forward TDS practice of remote viewing.)

Using the more structured methodology, the viewer has only the 8-digit alphanumeric tag to go on. After cooling down, the viewer reads the tag

aloud and makes a quick "scribble" on the page. This is either a natural motion or one of a pre-defined set of graphic marks (called ideograms). One set of ideograms has simple lines for water, mountain, land, structure, subject, and motion. Water or liquid is a wavy line. A mountain or/peaked shape is like the ^ character. A flat surface or land is a horizontal line.

These ideograms are thought to contain some or possibly all information about the objective, in miniature or embryo, as it were. However, remote viewing may be practiced—successfully—without ideograms—as done by Joe McMoneagle and Gary Langford (the latter an early coworker at Stanford Research Institute). The tag may be repeated during the session, getting a new impression of the site each time. The viewer then uses other techniques to produce verbal and graphic data. It is not an easy process and takes considerable training.

As mentioned, the impressions are virtually never 100 percent accurate. Some use a scoring method and claim accuracy rates from 60 to 80 percent. Others do not use a scoring method, for a variety of reasons. For example, some data is symbolic or metaphorical and such data is very hard to score objectively.

The viewer will then do her session, generally taking between 15 minutes and 2 hours, depending on the method, type of objective, importance of the objective, viewer's stamina, or other factors.

Once done, the session is then sent to the analyst or project manager. Remote viewing works best with a team of viewers and the analyst may retask several times and receive several sessions from each viewer, depending on the scope and progress of the project.

The analyst then scrutinizes the data using skills and methods developed in that school of remote viewing. The viewers may be tasked again to learn more about a specific objective. If so, they are given new tags for each re-tasking. They then may be told to utilize specific techniques or undertake certain maneuvers, such as "View the objective from 100 feet overhead" or "Move to one hour earlier." This may help the viewer focus in on what the client needs to know without telling the viewer anything specific about the objective. In the military and elsewhere, an additional person, a monitor, has been used to facilitate the process of exploring the viewer's responses.

This in brief is how remote viewing works, on practical projects. In the laboratory, different and tighter standards and methods are applied.

SECTION 6

Documents from the Larger Universe

...listen: there's a hell
of a good universe next door; let's go
– e e cummings (1944)
(posted on Larger Universe web site)

All documents are copyright of Prudence C. Calabrese and/or TransDimensional Systems.

Source: the Larger Universe web site via the wayback machine, which contains additional TDS documents.

TransDimensional Systems: Manual for Remote Viewing
No date. No author. Online at:
http://www.remoteviewed.com/remote-viewing-manuals/

TransDimensional Systems / Welcome to our Perspective on the Universe

TransDimensional Systems (TDS) is an enterprise committed to the training, development and application of controlled remote viewing and other functionally related methods, such as controlled telepathic communication. Remote viewing is a natural and typically spontaneous ability of humans to perceive and describe things and events that exist beyond our "normal" senses, no matter where those distant matters are located in time or space. Controlled remote viewing was originally developed in the 1970s by scientists and psychics working with U.S.

Intelligence agencies to make this process happen at will, like any other human skill or art, for purposes of corroborating or adding to conventionally gathered information.

Ironically, remote viewing has the potential to change the world so dramatically that such secret agencies could no longer exist, and that is probably just the beginning of what is in store. TDS, along with others working in the remote viewing field, is playing a part in this inevitable change.

Our Statement of Purpose:

> *TransDimensional Systems was created for the purpose of developing remote viewing and related paraconscious-involving techniques to the highest level possible. This requires a critical examination of how existing techniques and systems seem to work, and a willingness to incorporate new ideas derived from both experiential and theoretical insights. Furthermore, the greatest progress in this field will be achieved by teaching controlled remote viewing methods to a variety of people who use them on a regular basis. For that reason, we are committed to the continuous training of interested persons, and to expanding the application of these remarkable techniques.*
>
> *On a personal level, we have found the experience of travelling with our minds or souls across space and time to be endlessly and deeply fascinating. No one becomes adept at remote viewing or telepathic communication without being affected both spiritually and intellectually. The rest of humanity is affected as well, so one becomes part of evolutionary and perhaps revolutionary change. The effects of what we do as remote viewers and telepaths no doubt extend beyond human society to what we know to be a larger and diversely inhabited universe.*
>
> *We invite you to explore the possibilities, and to pursue your interests and intuitions to whatever points you desire. We appreciate your interest, and look forward to sharing our findings with you.*
>
> *Sincerely,*
>
> *Prudence Calabrese and _____*
> *Co-Directors, TransDimensional Systems*

The TDS Remote Viewing System / Motivations and Results

Ingo Swann, a key historical contributor to the historical development of structured, systematic remote viewing, made the now generally accepted distinction between two kinds of remote viewing: spontaneous remote viewing, the kind which occurs spontaneously, naturally, or for reasons

unknown, and controlled remote viewing, which is a significantly structured process intentionally engaged in by the viewer. (The label of "controlled remote viewing" used to identify a category of RV is not to be confused with "Controlled Remote Viewing" or "CRV," the specific military-intelligence form of controlled remote viewing utilized by Lyn Buchanan and others.)

The process of controlled remote viewing relies upon the application of micro and macro routines, physical and mental, which are integrated into a systematized process. This process is assisted by various prompts and tools which guide the viewer to and about the target, and facilitate the description of what is perceived there. Any controlled RV system involves both paraconscious/intuitive faculties, the conscious mind's adherence to the rules and procedures of the RV system, and automatized subconscious responses which help pull it all together. This much we know, but the deep principles which underlie the phenomenon itself have yet to be discovered.

At this point in the historical development of remote viewing, we think it makes total sense to critically analyze every aspect of what goes into devising and using a remote viewing system. What has been done so far in the RV field is based upon the experiences of a fairly limited number of viewers, and a multitude of tentative and disparate explanations. This is not to say that tremendously useful research has not been done, but what has been put forth is not conclusive…

The TransDimensional approach to controlled remote viewing is unapologetically progressive. We've taken our own and other viewer's subjective experiences, the extensive and objective knowledge gained from our work with training and advanced viewer development at The Farsight Institute, and what has been done in the RV field specifically and generally since Ingo Swann's original conception of RV, as informed vantage points for taking a fresh look at how controlled remote viewing seems to work in general. Of course, the more one figures out how something works on the use-level, the more leads there are to discovering what is happening on the level of scientific principle.

There is also a wealth of evidence to be culled from the entire body of psi research and anecdotal accounts of "paranormal" visions. From all these diverse sources, scientific and anecdotal, we have developed a substantially revised system of those physical and mental routines which a viewer utilizes to access and describe a given target. It has entirely new

components as well. But what we think really sets it apart is the dynamism which the parts give to the whole. It is dynamic in several important respects. In fact, we almost dubbed it Dynamically Controlled Remote Viewing, but decided that that should be an actual sub-category of controlled remote viewing. Instead, we call it the TransDimensional Remote Viewing System, or TDRVS for "short." (We honestly don't like acronyms, but they do make it easier to write a sentence!)

The TDRV system is a complex of integrated, progressive, and hierarchical techniques and tools. It is dynamic in several important respects. First of all, numerous techniques and tools are discretionary, being used in response to the nature of the objective (target) particulars, the style of the viewer, and the level of information which the viewer or tasker wants to obtain. This means that the process of remote viewing can be more intuitive, flexible and efficient, yet there is no loss of structure or clarity. Secondly, many system components are intentionally devised so that, over the course of time, a given viewer can gradually consolidate, customize, or even discard sub-components to make the whole process more natural. In many cases, these components would then only exist in the viewers psyche as mnemonic templates for data-gathering routines.

So why make a remote viewing system so dynamic? The reason is that remote viewing is essentially a kind of performance, like high-level karate or music. TDRVS is especially process orientated because we have learned that the viewer must keep moving along, yet be highly responsive and precise in their actions, for the perceiving and describing of the objective (target) to be optimized. The viewer must be able to use the required tools and techniques with as little confusion or trouble as possible, while still keeping the conscious mind occupied and interested in its job of adhering to the learned system. Additionally, we have labeled (with no pointless jargon or lab-speak), categorized, and correlated various parts of the system so that it is very clear to the well-trained viewer what all the options are, and how and when to use them.

The route to making these changes and improvements to controlled RV was not at all obvious. It required good original training, critical analysis, intuition, learning from our mistakes, dialogue with our remote viewing associates, and the willingness to experiment. One cannot be dogmatically attached to any particular model of how an RV system should be structured, or to any theory zealously proposed to explain what the phenomenon of

remote viewing “really” is, at least if progress is important to you. We are interested in what works the best as proven by experience, indicated by research, and clarified by the best hypotheses and models.

Simply put, remote viewing is no different than any other area of scientific inquiry or human resource development in respect to its advancement as a technique. One can intelligently and intuitively optimize every aspect of the endeavor. We believe in and have confidence in our approach, but are at the same time humbled by the enormity of it all. We know that our models and techniques are just so many steps in a very long and challenging road that probably never ends. Of course, that is not a bad thing when your “job” is to go travelling through space, time, and other dimensions as yet unnamed, and to show as many people as possible how to travel along the way!

Shopping for the RV Data / A Discussion on RV Technique

Remote viewing is a very human, natural thing to do and, like other skills, facility in it comes about through intent, practice, and understanding. The intent and practice parts are entirely in each viewer’s hands, but on the understanding level we can all help each other. The primary reason for doing RV session evaluations is to increase understanding in order to improve viewing, the secondary reason being to track viewers for operational, applied RV purposes.

I happen to love analogies, so I will use one that may add another angle to everyone’s subjective understanding of the RV process. The following discussion revolves around RV technique.

RV TECHNIQUE: The practiced, internal processes called upon by a viewer (and also the monitor in monitored sessions) to execute remote viewing procedures in the perceiving and describing of an objective and its various aspects.

RV technique has two important aspects that may be thought of as levels of control which the viewer (and to some extent the monitor) has over the RV process. Using a shopper in a department store analogy, the ground floor is where the entrance to the entire process is located

(beginning with the transit and survey in the TDRV system). This is where the paraconscious faculties are brought into cooperation with conscious-mind handling of basic system procedures, formally guided by the specified rules and options available.

On this floor one can move along the mostly designated aisles and progress through various departments to acquire different types of initial impressions which are lying about in the somewhat dim lighting. These data purchases begin to define the nature of things to be sought and obtained later on. The typical shopping technique is to move through the aisles efficiently and somewhat mechanically, collecting things in one's cart as they come into view and, noting somewhat what kinds of things you have already obtained, perhaps tarrying a bit to acquire some low-level accessories. There is nothing shabby here, though there is a fair amount of generic data which may not exactly provide a thrilling experience to the analyst or clients when you send it in to the office. Nonetheless, info obtained here can be highly corroborative and very useful.

On the second floor are the many optional choices which can be made as responses to subtle impressions (perceptuals and intuitive tugs) found at the objective, and to see what may go with data already obtained. (These responses which can be garnered through everything from working the descriptor (which is similar to working the target) to pulling out various special procedures designed to facilitate the recording and sorting of one's impressions.) The combination of responding to what's there and using the right handles and baskets to acquire and carry things off is what makes each trip to the second floor possible. The second floor has the really unique data, but to your conscious mind you have to stick your intuitive feet out to go up there. Most data shoppers find that on each excursion (session) they need to spend some time on the main level before peeking and then proceeding upstairs. It can also be somewhat tricky to stay upstairs because it is easy to get lost there, which is where the stairs come in.

There are stairs running between the two floors providing means whereby a viewer can go back and forth between the two levels in order to get the most informative data in the right way at the right time. Sometimes a viewer forgets that the stairs are there and doesn't go to the second floor at all. At the same time, there is always the danger of stumbling down to, and getting stuck on, the main floor from fear of falling if one ventures upstairs again. Sometimes this fear carries over into subsequent excursions and must

be overcome by taking chances and reaping rewards. Sometimes one goes upstairs and becomes so entranced by the experience of being located there (and perhaps bi-located) that the data acquisition process slows down or stops, you lose track of why you went shopping in the first place, and forget about the stairs entirely. This is where a floor monitor can really come in handy because it is important to use the stairs frequently in order to maintain the best level relative to where you just were or are perhaps shortly going.

Additionally, and perhaps unfortunately, there are escalators which run to places above and below the two desired floors. The escalators are so smooth-running that you may not even notice that you have stepped on to one of them. If you don't conduct yourself carefully and sensitively on the main floor, either because you just aren't in the mood or because you get lost due to fatigue, inattention or inexperience, you may end up going quickly down into the basement where things are very low-level indeed; generic, slow, frustrating, and not at all informative. On the other hand, you may also head towards the second floor and go right past it onto the escalator to la la land, where things can be very bright and entertaining, but again, not at all informative so far as the objective goes.

The point is that there is a very dynamic connection between what-and-how you do things and what you obtain. The flavor and form of this process varies subjectively from viewer to viewer, but there are more commonalities than differences between all of us, otherwise we wouldn't be able to teach and discuss the art of remote viewing at all! One must approach remote viewing in a very balanced way in order to integrate all the faculties and actions which we draw on to access, perceive and describe the objective.

Shopping for the data is not about someone handing us a shopping list and we just go out and mechanically pick the listed items up! It is more like someone handing us a puzzle which contains a hidden list of desired items, and the only way to obtain them is to start working on the puzzle while simultaneously seeing what's out there, going on nothing but one's past experience in puzzle solving and a sense of what a good shopping trip feels like. Oddly enough, a good shopping trip is typically not satisfying in terms of feeling that we have filled our basket productively. That is one of the funny things about shopping for the RV data; when you are really enjoying the excursion and admiring all the things in the basket, you are probably working off a shopping list created by your own mind! The desired data is

usually obtained only when you are focused on, and adept at, the process of unravelling the puzzle.

TDRV System Outline and Definitions

THE HEADER

Data Type: V = viewer, M= monitor, B = blind, I = informed

Monitor's ID (if applicable)

Directive identifier: used to identify that particular tasking

AP = advance perceptuals: strong or persistent ideas or impressions which need to be dumped to clear the mind.

ES = emotional state

PS- = physical state

Viewer's ID

Date of viewing

Time of viewing

T = TRANSIT: serves both as an RV-mode inducer and the initial accessing of the objective. Current procedure is called a transit-line.

S = SURVEY: a series of several scans of the objective. Each scan has five components:

The tag (numbers assigned to the objective) and resulting ideogram

A: a description of tracing the ideogram followed by descriptors for physical density, topologicals (shapes and contours) and energetics (motion and/or energy)
B: general impressions of what gave rise to the ideogram within basic categories or kinds of existants, such as natural, artificial, manmade, structure, object, subject, organic, mineral, air, void, activity, energy, etc.
C: basic attributes of what gave rise to the ideogram from within the categories of sensorals, magnitudes, topologicals and energetics. (See glossary of terms.)
D: a pictograph, or primitive sketch.

C = COLLECTOR: a format for collecting additional perceptuals on the preceding scans, individually, in groups, or globally. Subjectives are now added to the other basic attributes.

GS = GENERAL SKETCH

M1 = 1ST LEVEL MATRIX: the master parser where a categorical breakdown of the objective is carried out. 2nd and 3rd level versions of the matrix are for later use by viewers who have fully habituated the parsing of perceptuals such that fewer columns are needed to prompt the assignment of corresponding descriptors.

Perceptual Categories for Matrix and other parts of the System:

S = Sensorals: sensory-level perceptuals perceivable as sounds, temperatures, visuals of colors, luminescence and contrast, tastes and smells.

M = Magnitudes (Mags): dimensionals vertical and horizontal, mass, physical density, space, volume, degrees, intensities, quantities, etc.

T = Topologicals: shapes, forms, contours

E = Energetics: motion, energy, patterns of action or change, the absorbing, emitting or converting of any form of energy, including kinetic, thermal, magnetic, nuclear, bio energy, etc.

Sj = Subjectives: emotional and biological feelings, psychological states, aesthetic ambiances, attributes of biological and non-material beings, and residuals left at/imbedded in things and places.

P = Physicals: physical things which can be perceived or detected by our bio-senses.

Pp = Paraphysicals: fully real things in other dimensions but beyond our biological reach or physical-sense detection, including "non-material" beings. (The distinction between physicals and paraphysicals has to do with what is within or outside of our everyday consciousness and physical senses and not necessarily divisions in the universe.)

C = Conceptuals: abstract ideas about things, their actions, relationships, and attributes. (Basically, abstract concepts.)

Sb = Symbolics: actual perceived words, symbols or vocalizations, and also concepts which are somehow analogous, metaphorical, mythical, or words which imply or are evocative of something else.

Dump Categories:

PR = Personal Responses: things the viewer feels about the data, their "performance" of the RV process, reactions to the objective, etc. PRs are recorded towards the right side of the page and executed by writing "PR-" followed by whatever is being felt.

D = Deductions: used to dump conscious mind conclusions or guesses about the objective or data clusters, to put aside descriptors which are relatively too high level at that point in the session, or dumping impressions which don't result from probing or as part of a data string…Deductions can also be drawn.

Some procedures used within the Matrix:

Working descriptors: viewer underlines descriptors "on the fly" as a self prompting technique for potentially garnering further perceptuals associated

with the selected perceptual.

Foci: used to focus on some part or aspect of objective from the viewer's present perspective, or from an already visited perspective.

Shifts: used to change the viewer's perspective to some new spatial or temporal location.

Queries: used to pursue narrower lines of inquiry upon already obtained descriptors.

DS = Data String/Stream: where the viewer draws together or draws on preceding perceptuals to form a more connected description of associated perceptuals.

IS = Intuitive Statement: draws and expands upon a broader set of perceptuals obtained up to that point in the session.

Rescans: used to establish a better "lock" on the objective, or perhaps to perceive something essential which was missed.

Resets: used if it is determined (usually by the monitor) that the viewer is not connecting with the objective, has become very distracted, or is way out of structure.

Viewer Breaks: used to indicate that the viewer momentarily left the session.

Confusion Breaks: if the viewer becomes substantially confused to the degree of causing a significant departure from structure or a disconnection from the objective.

Some tools and outlying procedures (there are others):

MS = Matrix Sketch: the sketch sheet which accompanies the matrix where graphical impressions may be recorded at any time.

LS = Localescape Sketch: where the viewer may sketch aspects/pieces of the objective in overall take on the objective.

AS = Analytical Sketch: a detailed sketch of some selected aspect of the objective.

SD = Symbolic Diagram: for obtaining various kinds of data on relationships, impressions along a continuum, etc.

LM = Locational Map: for locating objectives or aspects of them on an actual map.

TL = Temporal Locator: a special combination of a diagram and sorter (a specialized matrix) for locating events in time relative to other events.

SL = Spatial Locator: a special diagram and accompanying sorter for locating objectives relative to other known things and events.

PpS = Paraphysical Sketch

VIEWER SUMMARY: an intuitive wrap-up of the final or overall intuitive impressions:

RT = RETURN TRANSIT: to facilitate end-of-session disconnecting from the objective and the process of perceiving and describing it. This is especially helpful at the close of sessions which were in any way upsetting or disorientating to the viewer.

Anatomy of the Directive

The Directive

The Directive is the tasking format used by TDS. It organizes and contains directions for the remote viewer to act upon. These are spelled out in Objectives, Aspects, Details, and Sub-Details.

Objectives locate and define the nature, locale, and/or other parameters of that which the viewer is to access, perceive and describe. An Objective is associated with a Tag that, for tasking purposes, identifies and distinguishes the Objective from all others. A Tag is typically a set of random numbers, but could be any neutral set of marks which the viewer associates with the objective for tasking/viewing purposes. The Objective itself can also be in the form of a photograph placed within the format of a directive, and could be further broken down/explored in aspects and details.

Significant parts or focal points of Objectives can be pursued in several levels of sub-cues, beginning with Aspects. These are major parts of the objective such as things, processes, effects, etc. in, on, or in the locale (spatial, temporal, relational, etc.) of the Objective. Aspects can be further explored in Details, which are requests for subordinate and finer things to be perceived and described. There can also be sub details if a further breakdown is needed.

If there is a related but locationally (spatially or temporally) distinct objective which the tasker wishes the viewer to access (following completion of the initial objective), it can be included in the same Directive, but is given its own tag, cue and breakdown. There may be any number of Objectives, Aspects, and Details according to the purpose of the overall query.

Basic Format:
Directive: [identifier]
OBJECTIVE [tag]: [general cue]
ASPECT: “Perceive and describe [sub-cue]”
DETAIL: “Perceive and describe [sub-cue]”
SUB-DETAIL: “Perceive and describe [sub-cue]”

More on the Perils and Huhs?

I've had a lot of questions about the perils of Remote Viewing and some questions about what exactly Remote Viewing is. I know that this is an esoteric topic for the general population, so I'll post a bit more exposition on this here.

To start, here's a brief explanation of the History of Remote Viewing plus some background.

Most Americans do not realize that for over two decades one of the most highly classified intelligence projects in our government was a group of military and civilian psychics sponsored by the CIA and the Army. This group was in the business of spying on our Cold War adversaries. These "Remote Viewing" projects had a great deal of success: identifying weapons systems on the other side of the globe, finding submarines under the ocean, accurately anticipating new defense initiatives, helping find hostages, etc., so much so that most of the findings are still highly classified.

RV was developed beginning in the early 1970s. As Stanford Research International's (SRI) study revealed the promising aspects of Remote Viewing, it seemed reasonable to the government agencies to explore ways to develop this skill that some people seemed innately to have and in others who had not yet demonstrated the ability. It hired SRI and two physicists to work with a few gifted psychics to develop a technique that could be taught to others. This method was used to train military personnel and government civilians to become effective remote viewers.

The program went public in 1995.

Opinions about mechanisms of Remote Viewing (RV) are wide-ranging. Because the field is multidisciplinary, there are physical theories, psychological theories, psychophysical theories, sociological theories, and combinations of these.

- RV is a mental faculty that allows a "viewer" to describe or give details about an objective that is inaccessible to normal senses due to distance, time, or shielding

- RV is not a “psychic phenomenon,” but an imposed discipline or skill that helps the viewer to facilitate or “harness” his or her own innate, underlying psi abilities. Some RV theorists think that formal RV methods are just strategies that help the viewer to more successfully and reliably access the subconscious, where it is most likely that information obtained from RV first emerges into human consciousness.

Remote Viewing differs from other, more traditional parapsychological activities in a number of ways:

- RV was developed in a research setting so that the viewer’s accuracy could be verified under the watchful eye of a team of scientists.
- Unlike most other psi disciplines, RV is not just one thing, but rather an integrated “cocktail” of various phenomena. It also involves mental impressions pertaining to the other senses, such as sounds, tastes, smells, and textures, telepathy-like effects, and in some cases, intuitive “knowing.”
- In RV, the viewer not only verbalizes what he or she is perceiving, but usually also records in writing, in sketches, the results of the remote viewing episode, or “session.”
- RV tends to be more structured than other psi disciplines with viewers following scripted formats first developed in a laboratory setting.
- Proper RV is done within a strict science-based protocol. The remote viewer is kept unwitting of either the nature or identity of the objective until after the session is completed.

- Sessions are conducted in a setting that prevents knowledge of the target "leaking" to the viewer. These measures are important to insure that the viewer does not receive information about the target in any way other than what would be considered "psychic."
- The main way in which RV differs from traditional psychic methodologies is that RV is teachable, verifiable and duplicatable. From its beginnings in the laboratory at SRI to today, RV contains no inherent "magic" or unexplainable mumbo-jumbo. The approach has always been scientific.
- RV is a means of doing serious science research and for performing operational-type tasks in criminal investigations, government intelligence work, commercial applications, etc.

…The Pitfalls

Learning Remote Viewing will make you omniscient! Cosmic even! You will be a Psychic Spy! You will know the Future! The Past! You'll talk to Buddha! It makes me laugh even to type this, but the truth is I actually believed that before I learned! Come on - admit it - you secretly think this too. On some level all those things are true, but not because of some mystical, magical "technology" you can learn through me or another RV trainer. It's only all true because that's the nature of life as a sentient being, in fact, it's the entire premise that remote viewing was built on. I know that I am inviting criticism when I write this, but the more I understand the process of remote viewing, the less the distinction between remote viewing, channeling, telepathy, and natural psychic occurrence seems. In fact, I would argue that they are in fact on a continuum, if they aren't (or a combination of them) in fact the same thing.

What happens to the person who learns remote viewing? After meeting and training all kinds of people I have noticed a general progression of thoughts and attitudes occurring in those determined to be remote viewers.

Remote viewing creates a whole new vision of reality. Even if you have a deep acceptance of the interconnectedness of all things, experiencing that on a personal level can be both exhilarating and disturbing. Most people assume that remote viewing is going to answer all those questions and mysteries that have followed them around in life. In reality, this new vision of reality increases uncertainty. You see things you never thought of before, from opportunities to ideas to connections to threats to literally unbelievable situations. That Clarity of Truth you expect to achieve just doesn't happen, and you are left with even more questions than you started with.

Trying to share this experience with those close to you can create even more difficulties, leading to alienation and confusion. Most people who take training in remote viewing have an open mind and understand that they are treading into areas not quite openly accepted. New viewers often sound like new religious converts - trying to evangelize the masses. Some persons feel that learning and practicing Remote Viewing can make you "nuts." In truth,

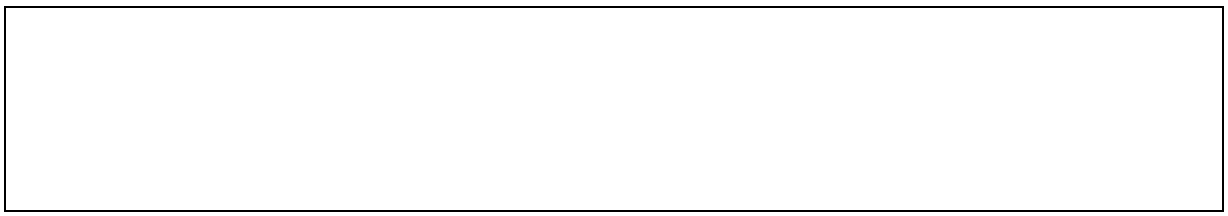
there are some nutty people that are attracted to remote viewing - but they were nuts to begin with. Remote Viewing itself cannot change your personality—remember, it's nothing more than an organizational method. Your reaction to what you experience while RVing can change your outlook. It takes effort and will to remain grounded and to keep your wits and sense of humor about you.

After the initial euphoria of experiencing the sites and sounds and emotions from a target site, the new remote viewer often suffers a letdown. Things don't change immediately - they are still the same person they were before training! They still don't know what the hell to do with their life and their personal problems. Maybe they feel the existence of ETs is real on some level, whereas before it was an unknown. Remote Viewing isn't the Holy Grail. It's not going to make anyone a better person, it's not going to give you inner knowledge. It's only a tool for organizing data that you were getting already. Only introspection and discipline (no matter what the practice, from RV to martial arts) can give you any kind of spiritual enlightenment.

The actual experience of "viewing" can leave the viewer feeling frustrated, even disappointed. "You mean Remote Viewing isn't like watching a movie? You can't just see and know everything?" They are tempted to drop the effort of practice, and to look for a new magic bullet that will solve all of life's problems, and to make those psychic visions more clear, more "real." However, the only thing that works is perseverance, and that is something the new viewer does NOT want to hear. Some viewers skip from methodology to methodology, eventually giving it all up, saying "it just doesn't work." The fact of the matter is that RV can be like watching a movie - but it takes practice, devotion, and discipline to reach that level of expertise. Those that think it cannot be achieved are as wrong as those who think it happens instantaneously. There is some kind of a physiological process occurring during viewing that needs to be strengthened—much like "working-out" your muscles.

Some people at the top of RV organizations often think that if they could just create or write an inspiring vision, and then present it in an inspiring way, everyone will cheer, change direction, and follow. To share a vision means to own it as one's own. The antidote to this pitfall is to ask people what their vision is, and then discuss how it fits with yours. We do not understand what "reality" is, and to blindly follow another remote

viewer's idea of reality, no matter how gifted/experienced that viewer is, leads to losing your own identity and your own objectivity. I've been guilty of this myself (think Hale-Bopp). The only antidote to this is to take everything you hear and learn in remote viewing with a grain of salt. Try it out, live it for a while, decide if it fits in with your vision and knowledge of reality. Don't blindly follow anyone's interpretation of events and theories as to why it works. The truth is this: No One Knows.



The Four Types of Remote Viewing Imagery

Type 1: The Abstract Picture or Symbol

This can be a figure, a color, a pattern, or a symbol. Because they are so abstract or symbolic, these types of images are sometimes ignored or misunderstood. Abstract or symbolic images are usually much clearer and brighter than actual visual images from the site you are remote viewing. If the image you see appears in 3-D, colorized format, first consider it a symbolic representation of the objective.

An example of this kind of image occurred in a session on Rosa Parks, the civil rights activist. The viewer kept deducting the word “rose” and drew several sketches of roses. Another example commonly happens in death related objectives: some viewers will draw crosses and other religious symbolics.

Because this type of image frequently occurs, we have added the Symbolics column to the matrix in the TDS RV System.

Type 2: The Visual Memory Image

Sometimes your conscious mind tries to tell you what your paraconscious mind is perceiving by giving you an example from your past. The more experience you have in your life, the more visual images are stored in your memory. To unlock the meaning behind the visual memory, concentrate on the feelings, associations, and circumstances surrounding it. The visual memory image often appears as an analogy—that the site you are remote viewing is like something in your past, or something you are familiar with.

Type 3: Actual Visual Image

This is an actual representation of the site you are remote viewing. These images are usually faint and fuzzy. Often the only thing apparent in these images is the overall outline, or gestalt, of the site you are remote viewing.

Type 4: The Premonition Image

This image is most often associated with episodes of spontaneous remote viewing, and it is usually associated with strong emotions and vibrations. Examples of this type of image are seeing loved ones accompanied by the feeling that something is terribly wrong, or seeing a disastrous event such as a volcano erupting or a plane crash. The person experiencing this kind of spontaneous image is usually deeply effected emotionally by the event.

Code of Ethics/Conduct

1. Respect yourself and others at all times. Act in a professional manner when conducting Knosomatic training and exercises.
2. View daily.
3. Support your viewing partner. Do not let them down.
4. Act responsibly when viewing, monitoring, tasking and analyzing Knosomatic data.
5. Viewing a private individual without prior permission is considered a violation of the ethical standards of Knosomatics.
6. Knosomatics is a ‘pay as you go’ program. Do not put an unfair burden on others morally, financially, emotionally, spiritually or physically.
7. Confidential information relating to Knosomatic projects and personnel is always confidential and cannot be disclosed with express prior permission.

http://web.archive.org/web/20010406205001/http://www.bananaslam.com/index.html

Thoughts on Process and Structure in RV Session Evaluation

While remote viewing is in many ways unique, it is also quite recognizable as a practice involving highly sensitive responses to subtle inputs. Recognizing the similarities between practices like the martial arts, musical performance, flying an airplane, and RV can provide many useful insights into how a viewer's "performance" can be improved. That is the primary point of evaluating sessions in the context of viewer development. The secondary purpose, which is closely related to the first, is to gather information on an individual viewer's style of viewing as it relates to types of objectives, and to the kind of data which they obtain most strongly or weakly. This is the tracking and profiling aspect of viewer development, and is an integral part of analysis when remote viewing is used in real-world projects where accuracy of viewing and interpretation must be objectively accomplished. But that is another story.

When a viewing is over and the resulting session is handed over to an evaluator/analyst, the recorded data and indicators of the procedures which delivered them are all there is to indicate both what was perceived and how the viewing was handled. Recognizing, solely on the basis of the written session, what transpired and how that relates to the data obtained is the first step in evaluation. The second step is conveying this information back to the viewer in the form of constructive feedback. The more the evaluator understands about the dynamic of that process, the more useful the critical feedback will be. (The same is true when a viewer is evaluating their own sessions.)

RV sessions can be evaluated by focusing on two main aspects of their production. These two aspects are PROCESS and CONTENT. By process is meant all the things which a viewer does to produce the data which make up a given RV session. Process can be characterized as having to do with either TECHNIQUE or STRUCTURE. Content can be analyzed in terms of DATA and INFORMATION. Technique, structure, data, and information can themselves be further broken down for purposes of feedback and analysis.

The reason for separating process from content, and for further breaking those aspects down into other categories, is so that the whole may be evaluated through an understanding of the parts. Without some sort of evaluative criteria conceived along these lines, most RV sessions would be too complex to reliably evaluate in a reproducible way, which is absolutely necessary if there is to be any objectivity to the process of providing feedback to viewers, or to informatively interpreting the data. Evaluation is the bridge between the viewing and the analysis.

The following is a preliminary discussion of how thinking about process and structure enters into RV session evaluation.

Process and Structure

Any process involves a series of actions resulting in some new state or product. Processes are always guided by factors and influences which define or give direction to the causal actions driving those processes, and so co-determines the shape of any given outcome(s). For remote viewers, it is the learned techniques applied to controlled procedures organized by some overall structure which account for the form and quality of the data produced. It is the structure of a controlled RV system which guides a viewer to keep them on track, it is the specific procedures which facilitate obtaining descriptions of various aspects of the objective, and it is technique which allows the viewer to get more or less informativeness out of a given procedure. Procedures are where structure meets technique.

Because technique and structure are so closely related, they cannot be treated without reference to one another. Structure is more visible than technique because it can be described and illustrated, which can make it seem primary. This impression seems to be logically supported because structure must be there for there to be any productively employed procedures, just like a route must be there in order to drive a car on a road trip (unless it is a spontaneous jaunt or a ride with no destination in mind, which may be fun but would not be analogous to controlled RV).

On the other hand, structure is itself recreated by the viewer every time a session is engaged in, so it is itself the product of a process! But however one chooses to view the relationship between process and structure, structure is what organizes the procedures in which we apply our various techniques. Structure is really there to serve technique. As viewers applying technique, structure is really just a formatting tool which gives a general

direction to steps comprising the RV performance. Using the road trip analogy, the route and the road certainly help get you there, but you, through your awareness and acquired skill, have to responsively actuate the controls in order to arrive at the chosen destination.

In terms of RV session evaluation, one must be aware of the factors and dynamics which account for the production of a session's data for a very simple reason; how an evaluator (who is providing feedback to viewers) sees things has everything to do with how they shape, in worst cases distort, their own viewing process. If an evaluator focuses on details, viewers become concerned with details. If an evaluator glosses over details and characterizes session data in a general, big-picture kind of way, then viewers will tend to see things that way too, and subsequent sessions may become more diffuse and less specific. Ideally, one would like a balanced approach to session evaluation so that viewers are left room to find their own style while still achieving the quality of data which a controlled RV system can help to deliver. When it comes to thinking about structure and technique, balance is the thing.

Achieving balance in the process of evaluating RV sessions involves some basic choices, choices which are actually very similar to those made by viewers themselves. It is best to observe the rules of structure like writers who pay attention to grammar, but not to become an RV grammarian! Better to be an RV essayist. A grammarian is fixated on rules of language seen as laws which pretty much determine meaning, but an essayist uses the rules of language as tools to help convey meaning. The grammarian has a structure-orientation revolving around rigid adherence to detailed, mechanical operations, and needs a mind-set to match. A process orientation allows a fluidity which is more dynamic though no less controlled than a structure orientation. Understanding the relationship between technique and structure and the basic options in orientation can help both viewers and evaluators find balance, which leads to the most useful feedback, which in turn helps viewers see how they may obtain the most informative data in subsequent viewings.

Data and Information

Perceptuals, the impressions we have during an RV session, are recorded in words which we refer to as descriptors. (Discrete graphical impressions which make up sketches can be properly referred to as depictors, but

“descriptors” works well enough for general discussion.) Descriptors become data upon analysis, and can be evaluated in two ways. First, they can be looked at based upon how they are associated with each other on the page, with no reference to the identity or nature of the objective. When looked at in this way, data are merely various words and graphic which are perhaps patterned or somehow connected with one another, commonly centering on certain key datum which they describe and characterize. Data can often be traced back to the procedures which helped deliver them, and sometimes to the parent ideograms out of which they spun.

In patterns, data can first be evaluated based upon how strongly they are associated with each other, whether their discrete meanings hang together or scatter out, whether they build from lower level to higher level, whether they recur throughout the session or are specifically associated with some specific procedures, etc. They can be seen as strongly following from whatever probing or other procedure prompted them, or they may be seen as stray cats and unsupported impressions from who knows-where. The patterns are there either because the system facilitated them, or because the conscious mind invented them. But the patterns which data form are not random, and are always indicators of potential meaning.

Data recorded in clearly organized patterns connected to properly executed procedures done in observance of good overall structure have the greatest potential for accuracy and meaning. A number of clear patterns which have similar meaning, which paint a similar picture, can be highly informative. Patterns of data which fill in holes in the meaning of other data can really do the trick. Sometimes a lone word or sketch stands out in some unique way and ties everything else together. But the interpretation of content is always related to considerations of process.

Once patterns of data are identified and their form and quality noted, one can begin to look for information that may be found there. Just as structure can be thought of as serving process, data patterns serve the same purpose relative to informativeness. If the production of the patterns was causally tied to accurate impressions properly recorded, then they will support a meaningful interpretation. To use the road-trip analogy again, data patterns are like what is seen out the window of the car, and can become useful information when someone, perhaps the passengers who want to go somewhere to learn something, use those associated impressions to figure out where they are and what they have seen. If what is seen out the window

doesn't connect into coherent patterns which can be related to the chosen route and the actions of the driver, there will be no reliable account of the trip!

So What

So what does this boil down to so far as RV session evaluation goes? Well, it's like this. A session can be on or off, focused or scattered, useful or not, as a result of many internal or external supports and hindrances to, or guides and blocks resulting from, the two main aspects of process technique and structure. Technique can be well or not well applied. Structure can be well or not well observed. Depending on what happened with technique and structure, a given session can have data patterns which are either more or less helpful in supporting a clear, objective interpretation of the session content. A session can have had poorly applied techniques and be out of structure in some ways and still be highly informative if the data patterns still came out distinctly. Which brings us to an important and sometimes controversial matter: informativeness is only partially determined by structure!

What?

That's right, informativeness is only partially determined by structure! This is because a good deal of what transpires in RV has everything to do with the integration of intuitive, autonomic and conscious mind processes working together to deliver organized impressions of a given objective. Structure and various procedures are simply tools for inducing and sustaining the RV mode, and for collecting the mind-body's output. A session can be picture-perfect in terms of structure and the diligent use of various techniques, but can still be "off target" or just loony. Sometimes, if the intuitive faculties are really cooking and connecting with our total mind-body system, the viewer can deliver clear patterns of useful data almost no matter what was compromised in terms of structure. But if the conscious mind is just not interfacing with the subconscious, then what happens will be vague and not informative. (This is when using a more dynamically controlled RV system can optimize things, because it allows a more natural interplay between the conscious and subconscious/intuitive parts of our minds, and a more direct and effective way of collecting mental output.)

The Goal

If the goal in evaluating RV sessions is to identify what happened or didn't happen process-wise, and what it all means content-wise, then critical feedback should have as much detail or scope as is required to provide useful, technique-enhancing information related to insights on the role of structure. (For purposes of viewer profiling, the same information compiled in the course of providing critical feedback to the viewer becomes part of how that viewer's work is characterized and tracked.) Separating technique from structure, and relating data patterns to informativeness, reveals how the parts contributed to the whole, and which of them and their dynamic relationships need attention.

In a way, evaluating a session is like monitoring a viewer after the fact, except there is time to comment on nearly everything and no danger of messing up the session! What the viewer learns from the evaluation can be applied to future viewings. Finding a model for evaluation that not only makes sense but actually works is essential. It is also essential that viewers provide feedback to the evaluator on how helpful the evaluations seem, but the relationship between viewers and evaluators can be prickly at times because viewers may see things in their sessions which the evaluators do not! The most objective measure of success is gauged by tracking a given viewer's progress, and progress is of course the main reason for doing evaluations in the first place!

Me, I'm a Radical

I posted a fun essay about sending a class of new remote viewers to visit Bill Clinton and Monica Lewinsky during their first sexual encounter. You can read it here:

http://blogs.salon.com/0001091/stories/2002/07/30/tastesLikeChicken.html

I've received a lot of email on this article. Most of it isn't supportive. Some people feel that I am abusing my ability as a Remote Viewer by tasking moments in human lives that have physical intimacy. Some people feel that this article places Remote Viewing as a field into a negative light.

I'm excited that this backlash has occurred, because it gives all of us opportunity to discuss larger issues of morality and ethics in Remote Viewing.

I feel that every person who is a Remote Viewer is also a philosopher. We look at human events and galactic events and can even question the great minds of History and the Future. Though we catalog the mysteries of the cosmos, we haven't developed a philosophical code, a framework for exploration that takes into account the ethics of our own time and incorporates the possible ethics of places and times unexplored.

When philosophers discuss morality, they are looking at rules and/or beliefs that people use as a guide to behavior, particularly behavior where there are issues of good and evil, spiritual development, social harmony, etc. Philosophers try to think outside the box where particular moral systems reside, moral systems being sets of religious beliefs, social mores, secular ethics (i.e. humanist philosophies, etc.). All these systems have some things in common, and other things that are quite incompatible so far as what their adherents would say is "good" or "bad."

From a philosophical perspective, morality is always a locally accepted set of guidelines, even though attempts are made to connect those guidelines to God, or Nature, or some other greater, deeper, truer, or "better" source.

How local do we want to be in our ethical perspective?

It's a big universe out there.

Remote Viewing expands our perception of the universe and demonstrates to us the possibility and even likelihood that everything is connected.

I've viewed life on other planets. I've viewed lives between lives, the time before you incarnate on Earth. I've viewed things deep in our past, and millions of years into our future. I can't prove any of these things exist. But they reside in the place of experience in my body. I felt them in sounds and textures and ideas and tastes.

In my deep connection to this other-extra-pre-post-worldly life, I find that our foundations of judgment are limited.

When I look at the place between lives, I see and feel souls who are making grand decisions about lessons they want to learn. 21st century American Human life feels so removed and even ridiculous in this construct. Should I carry middle-class American values and ethical constraints here?

Human souls, looking at life on earth, probably have a sense of karmic ethics, where many things that we say are "bad" by local ethical standards, they would see as being "good" in terms of the developmental or spiritual benefits. This may include using our consciousness to go beyond what we feel—in this place and time - are taboos.

Aliens—at least those I've met in the ether—don't have the same ethics that we do. Some seem to be governed by a larger or different moral structure than we are able to contemplate. Should I restrict my experience and relay only that which makes ethical sense in our one place and time?

Hundreds of years in our own future, humans will still be philosophizing about what the true structure of morality is. Most likely it will be a broader, more expanded view than the small window we gaze through now. And the morality we live by in 500 years may be something that is distasteful to us today.

In today's American society, spying on two adults having sex is considered voyeuristic, titillating, wrong. But is this what the spirits of Clinton and Lewinsky truly feel?

As Remote Viewers, are we responsible to the conscious conditioning of our own minds and the subjects we view, or are we ultimately responsible to the integrated whole? This is something that must be examined and discussed in the philosophy of consciousness. The act of

Remote Viewing forces the viewer into a wholly different reality, one unlimited and more objective than that of our physical body.

Forgetting larger issues of morality, this particular case is interesting. Both Clinton and Lewinsky gave legal testimony as to the nature and actions of their sexual interactions. It was documented in the Kenneth Starr report, and posted in many electronic and print publications. Everyone in the world had direct access to the graphic description of events. Are those who read these accounts guilty of transgression? What is the difference between putting your mind to the written word and evoking feeling and sight and putting pen to paper? This particular case, as described by remote viewers and by those involved themselves in the act, was not about intimacy or true love or spiritual physical union. This was a male power trip, using an awe-struck woman, for his sexual pleasure. These "private" acts are already public. You cannot compare this to picking some unidentified couple and viewing them. There was nothing new learned by the viewers except what the data is like for a sexual encounter.

Are we remote viewing or not when we don't put pen to page? Are we remote viewing or not when our attention wanders to people we know or would like to know during the day? How can you tell? How can you eliminate remote viewing from your life except for socially acceptable situations?

If all sexual situations are off-topic for remote viewers, then operational remote viewers will never develop the skills necessary to recognize the language and sketch of sex while viewing. Sex is a huge part of any being's life; it is one of our primal urges, and one of our most important emotional, physical, and spiritual functions.

Our modern day and place ethical structure tells us that sex is a private issue. However, violence, death, and birth are not considered to be as private. Is this a true designation, or something that society has imposed upon us? I suggest that experience in remote viewing shows us that sex and life and learning and teaching and building and moving and dancing and eating and violence are all small pieces of human existence and story, and that none are more private than others.

Anyone who reads People Magazine or Cosmopolitan, or who watches nearly every television program, or who listens to nearly every radio program gets a peek into the 'secret' and 'private' life of movie stars,

politicians, and everyday people. Why is reading and viewing this material acceptable? Do you turn off your intuition when you turn the page?

Anywhere you go, no matter what the culture or the field, there are people who are conservative and people who are liberal, people who don't rock the boat, and those who do. Me, I'm a radical.

I postulate that the human being is a remote viewing machine, tuned in to the universe at large every moment of every waking and dreaming moment.

We are all the universe. We are all historians of the universe. During the day. During the night. Our work doesn't begin the moment we put pen to paper. The work begins the moment we exist.

And we are all the very essence of the union of Clinton and Lewinsky, whether our local code of ethics allows us to realize this or not.

Training in Remote Viewing Through TDS

TransDimensional Systems offers three progressively linked levels of training in the use of the TransDimensional Remote Viewing (TDRV) system, a form of controlled remote viewing. The first level is Basic Training, and consists of a full week of intensive training designed to establish the basics of the overall TDRV system and associated techniques, and which serves as the foundation for further training through TDS. For many participants, Basic Training could be an end in itself because it imparts a working knowledge of the basic TDRV system, and facilitates real remote viewing experiences sufficient to demonstrate the reality of the phenomenon. But many students wish to achieve high levels of proficiency in this art, and TDS provides a complete, integrated program of viewer training and development.

Following Basic Training, the continuing student remote viewer can begin Intermediate Training, a flexible but structured program which viewers pursue from their homes by interacting with other students, being monitored by professional viewers, and receiving critical feedback from their instructors. The formal training track is completed with an Advanced Viewer Seminar, an extended working/learning weekend where everything is drawn together and viewers are given the tools to continue their development on the applied level.

Other Training and Services

Other specialized training in areas such as technology transfer, medical remote viewing, ethological survey techniques, and telepathic communication is nearly completed, under development, or being considered. These specialized applications will become part of our development/training activities as soon as the specific systems and training methods have been adequately tested by ourselves and our remote viewing associates, without whom none of what we do would be possible. There are countless other potentially valuable applications of controlled remote viewing, and we will pursue many of them in the future.

TDS is deeply committed to ongoing viewer development at the advanced level, for the purpose of forming and maintaining a pool of viewers to engage in client-based work and projects. We refer to this as applied remote viewing, the practical, real-world use of RV through high-level viewing and analytical techniques.

Potential clients with an interest in our remote viewing services should contact us directly for an up-to-date report on our ability to provide RV-based information on whatever ethical objectives they may have in mind.

My Department of PreCrime

Precogs are real.

You probably didn't hear about them in 1995 when the CIA declassified its secret Pre-Cognitive program. They spent 30 years of laboratory research and 20 million taxpayer dollars to train soldiers to become psychic spies.
You probably didn't hear about them shortly after 9/11 when the London Sunday Times broke the news that the FBI and CIA were using people like me to look into the future and predict terror attacks.

But you will hear about them as Spielberg and Cruise blast their movie, Minority Report into every theatre on the planet.

I am one of those Precogs, known by those with a need to know as a Remote Viewer.

I don't float in chemical soup and I don't project my thoughts on a screen for some hunky androgynous cop to grab and charge out into the night. Strip away the glamour and the mess, the Hollywood and the hype and what I do is just as riveting as what Agatha does in Minority Report. I sit at a table with pen and paper and my mind wanders down the corridors of the future, the past, the now, and the dangerous. I'm on assignment from murky government agencies to Wall Street.

My techniques are my own, parented from the bowels of the secret government and the physics labs at Stanford. It isn't hard to believe these techniques lead to omniscience.

I alter my brainwaves with binaural tones developed by Robert Monroe, the Godfather of OBEs - Out of Body Experiences - and begin soaring through time and space, furiously writing my thoughts and perceptions of the most secret of all secrets.

My own Department of PreCrime is a cadre of highly trained and motivated Remote Viewers just like myself. We work in the secret civilian sector, finding treasures, uncovering crimes, tracking down fugitives, grabbing technology from the future and pulling it into our own time.

We come from all walks of life and we are spread out all over the world. We are male and female, young and old. We're your next door neighbor and your Aunt Fanny. You can't tell by looking at us or by talking

to us. But we know the Future, we know the Past, and we know where the bodies are buried.

My Department of PreCrime has jumped into the future, in ways the old military pioneers of Remote Viewing never envisioned. We target the most efficient ways to prevent upcoming terror attacks, while watching the future movement of the stock market and describing next year's most popular children's toy. Engineers, artists, teachers in this world, super secret psychic spies in the next.

How special do you have to be to be a Precog? Not that special. We all have latent and deep-seated human intuition that tells us when people we meet have something icy running under the surface. We all know who's going to call before the phone rings. We all feel when a loved one is missing or hurt. My team feels this for others, and we do it for money.

Most of the time human minds are too noisy to pick up these pieces of psychic data, they get lost in the Grand Central Station of our mind. But not the Precog's mind, not the mind of the Remote Viewer. We're mental martial artists. We're Brainiac Bruce Lees. We pull our pens out like gunslingers and aim our minds at our target. No one is safe or removed from our mental stare down.

Worried about the next terror attack? You should be. We pre-cogged it. Wanna know what it is? Ask the FBI. We sent in our report already. The battle is being fought on many levels, ladies and gentlemen, some of which are Sci-Fi.

Is Minority Report the future? It's already here. We target the minds of terrorists and spill their demonic plans onto paper and cross our fingers that our report helps lock them behind bars.

But the future doesn't have to be a dystopia. Remote Viewing is a consciousness raising activity. Once you live someone else's life and enter someone else's mind, you are changed. We're more compassionate, we're more feeling, we're more expressive, we're more empathetic, we're more aware than before. But we're not naïve. And we know what you're thinking.

Police are already working with precogs. The FBI is working with precogs. The DIA has been working with precogs for 20 years. The future is now. Stand back.

My Department of PreCrime

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But you will hear about them as Spielberg and Cruise blast their movie, Minority Report into every theatre on the planet.

I am one of those Precogs, known by those with a need to know as a Remote Viewer.

I don't float in chemical soup and I don't project my thoughts on a screen for some hunky androgynous cop to grab and charge out into the night. Strip away the glamour and the mess, the Hollywood and the hype and what I do is just as riveting as what Agatha does in Minority Report. I sit at a table with pen and paper and my mind wanders down the corridors of the future, the past, the now, and the dangerous. I'm on assignment from murky government agencies to Wall Street.

My techniques are my own, parented from the bowels of the secret government and the physics labs at Stanford. It isn't hard to believe these techniques lead to omniscience.

I alter my brainwaves with binaural tones developed by Robert Monroe, the Godfather of OBEs - Out of Body Experiences - and begin soaring through time and space, furiously writing my thoughts and perceptions of the most secret of all secrets.

My own Department of PreCrime is a cadre of highly trained and motivated Remote Viewers just like myself. We work in the secret civilian sector, finding treasures, uncovering crimes, tracking down fugitives, grabbing technology from the future and pulling it into our own time.

We come from all walks of life and we are spread out all over the world. We are male and female, young and old. We're your next door neighbor and your Aunt Fanny. You can't tell by looking at us or by talking

to us. But we know the Future, we know the Past, and we know where the bodies are buried.

My Department of PreCrime has jumped into the future, in ways the old military pioneers of Remote Viewing never envisioned. We target the most efficient ways to prevent upcoming terror attacks, while watching the future movement of the stock market and describing next year's most popular children's toy. Engineers, artists, teachers in this world, super secret psychic spies in the next.

How special do you have to be to be a Precog? Not that special. We all have latent and deep-seated human intuition that tells us when people we meet have something icy running under the surface. We all know who's going to call before the phone rings. We all feel when a loved one is missing or hurt. My team feels this for others, and we do it for money.

Most of the time human minds are too noisy to pick up these pieces of psychic data, they get lost in the Grand Central Station of our mind. But not the Precog's mind, not the mind of the Remote Viewer. We're mental martial artists. We're Brainiac Bruce Lees. We pull our pens out like gunslingers and aim our minds at our target. No one is safe or removed from our mental stare down.

Worried about the next terror attack? You should be. We pre-cogged it. Wanna know what it is? Ask the FBI. We sent in our report already. The battle is being fought on many levels, ladies and gentlemen, some of which are Sci-Fi.

Is Minority Report the future? It's already here. We target the minds of terrorists and spill their demonic plans onto paper and cross our fingers that our report helps lock them behind bars.

But the future doesn't have to be a dystopia. Remote Viewing is a consciousness raising activity. Once you live someone else's life and enter someone else's mind, you are changed. We're more compassionate, we're more feeling, we're more expressive, we're more empathetic, we're more aware than before. But we're not naïve. And we know what you're thinking.

Police are already working with precogs. The FBI is working with precogs. The DIA has been working with precogs for 20 years. The future is now. Stand back.

Forensic RV / Remote Viewers: The Secret Weapon Against Criminals!

RV Detectives are primarily responsible for investigating the more complex enquiries such as murders, serious frauds and major property crimes. They are selected from viewers who have shown their suitability for investigative work, and specialist training is provided. The work is demanding but is also exciting and full of challenges.

There are two primary functions of an RV detective. The first is to be able to locate any object or person which is missing. The second is to act as a criminal profiler.

The criminal profiler should ideally be cross-trained in several disciplines. The profiler need not necessarily be an expert, but should have a deep appreciation and intermediate understanding of the tenets of at least the following disciplines:

Psychology: the study of individual behavior.
Sociology: the study of group behavior, groups being comprised of individuals.
Criminalistics: the scientific study of recognition, collection and preservation of physical evidence as it is related to the law.
Forensic Pathology: A branch of medicine that applies the principles and knowledge of the medical sciences to problems in the field of law.

Profiling is used to help explain the behaviors and motivations of an offender. The RV detective needs to be able to fully describe the physical and psychological traits of both the victim (when present) and perpetrator within a session, so that a full description of the scene of the crime can be given. This information can be invaluable to the police force investigating the crime.

Criminal profiling includes inferring offender motivation from the reconstructed crime scene behavior obtained during a remote viewing session. A careful analysis which combines the physical data obtained from the crime scene and the behavior described by the RV detective can help solve the case.

What you get as a result of criminal profiling is a narrowed pool of suspects, potential investigative strategy based on that narrowed suspect pool, potential interrogation techniques once a suspect is developed, and, most importantly to the subsequent criminal prosecution of an offender—the insight into motivation.

RV detectives can specialize in areas. Some may want to focus solely on the physical aspects of any crime scene, taking special care to fully describe the people, places and things found at the scene of the crime. Being an RV detective means that you are a true witness to the crime itself! RV detectives can work with police sketch artists in order to accurately portray the characteristics described while viewing.

TDS is in the process of setting up an RV Detective Group for handling police work.

Technology Transfer

Training in Technology Transfer-Specific remote viewing methods will be available in fall, 1998. We will be offering two courses in technology transfer: *Basic Technology Transfer* and *The Complete Technology Transfer System*. The basic course is not required in order to learn the complete system, but is intended to provide curious remote viewers with the philosophy and practice behind targeting technological systems. The complete system course is intended to provide extensive training in theory and real-application practice in technology transfer. A short discussion on the two courses follows:

The Technology Transfer System is completely separate in theory and practice from controlled and/or coordinate remote viewing methods such as CRV, TRV, and SRV.

Technology transfer has historically referred to the utilization of remote viewing or other methods of clairvoyance to obtain information about a technological system; presumably enough information to recreate the system conceptually or in actuality. This model employs the same definition of technology transfer; that is, it uses a method of blind, structured remote viewing to create a blueprint of a technological system. The use of the word "technology" may be misleading to some. It not only includes targets such as free energy devices, vehicles, construction methods, computer-type technology, and FTL[96] models, but can include biological objectives such as cures for diseases, methods of cloning, etc. At this time, it is necessary to introduce two definitions, so that the reader may more fully grasp what is being conveyed.

A technological system is a group of interacting, interrelated, or interdependent elements using some type of technology, i.e. biological, mechanical, etc., forming or regarded as forming an operational entity.

A process is a series of actions, changes, or functions that bring about an end or result.

The TTS approaches technological objectives in terms of systems and processes. Any technology can be thought of as a system and a process running that system. Take a simple, ordinary system: a clothesline. The system is the complete clothesline and person using the clothesline,

including the rope and the pulleys on either end. The process which runs the system is the force applied by the person hanging the clothes, causing the rope to move along the pulleys, in a circular motion. Many systems, such as a car, have more than one process. The car has a battery which ignites the spark plugs, which then start the process of combustion in the cylinders. Such complex systems are actually made up of many small systems and processes, and will need to be targeted in an initial survey manner to determine what types of processes may be involved, and further targeted one system/process at a time to complete the blueprint. The viewer is not limited to technological systems in which the external portion of the system is physically structural in some way. For example, thermodynamics deals with systems consisting of very large numbers of particles and not with the behavior of individual molecules, hence the variables used are statistical quantities. Another example could include systems involving waves, time varying quantities that are also functions of position, or even quantum field theory, in which particles are represented by fields whose normal modes of oscillation are quantized.

It is not enough to merely target a technological device and use ordinary methods of data acquisition to describe how the device looks, what it consists of, and how it works. The viewer must also be able to provide an explanation of the purpose of the device, the dimensions and materials comprising the device, types and relative strengths of any fields associated with the device, as well as any mathematical abstractions used in the conception of the device, if the analyst is to be adequately prepared to create a blueprint of the system, especially in cases of future technology where energy sources, materials, and the like are as yet unknown.

The training system allows the viewer to focus on the technology system and the process running the system while in the familiar surroundings of the viewer's preferred remote viewing method. The training templates can be used within other controlled and/or coordinate-type remote viewing methods, such as CRV, SRV and TRV, as the basic principles under which these methods operate is fundamentally the same. The training system and the complete system both allow for complete customization. For example, someone viewing a biological technological target may decide to eliminate the Field Diagram sheet and substitute a growth chart in its place. The training method has many alternate template sheets depending on the

type of technology being targeted, and these style sheets will be made available during the training.

Training in the complete Technology Transfer System will be made publically available in late 1998. The system is a new approach, and quite different than the prevalent coordinate-style remote viewing methods. It approaches all technology from a systems/process standpoint, and relies heavily on topology for mapping the surface of any physical component of the system. The method allows for the targeting of technology that may be sentient in some way, as well as all known and unknown sources of energy and processes quite alien. It does not use typical procedures found in published remote viewing methods, including procedures fundamental to these methods such as ideograms. It also assumes an intimate knowledge of relativity theory, and the viewer should have some acquaintance with quantum theory as well as an understanding of basic biological models. Questions concerning this method may be directed to the author.

The training system assumes some basic scientific knowledge, but no specialized knowledge. It is ideal for any student of remote viewing to begin to conceptualize technology from a systems/process standpoint. The training system assumes a thorough working knowledge of a controlled remote viewing method.

TDS' Remote Viewing Development Services

Remote viewers need to apply their skills in order to progress and to positively affect society. Our ongoing viewer development services are a real-world platform for further developing the techniques and knowledge gained from a viewer's past training and practice. (Anyone may finish formal RV training, but no one will ever stop learning to be a better viewer!) Our viewer development services consist of an ongoing series of taskings involving both solo and monitored viewing, which viewers participate in on a regular basis. There are two options to choose from, depending on the individual viewer's experience and/or needs.

Basic Viewer Development Service

This basic service consists of tasking viewers with a wide variety of objectives (targets) and then providing descriptive feedback on them. Objectives tasked will be of individual interest and also sometimes part of multi-objective projects. Most are to be viewed blind, but some are "front-loaded" with very low-level information sufficient to prompt viewers to pursue certain kinds of data once they have accessed the objective. Taskings are followed up with disclosures sent out upon the viewer's request, along with detailed descriptions of each objective. In this way, session data may be compared to what is expected or possible from each objective by the viewers themselves. Viewers will periodically also receive information having to do with session analysis and tips on various aspects of viewing. Viewers subscribe to blocks of ten taskings which they work through according to their own schedule. This is an excellent way to work out on a regular basis with proper tasking procedures and cues, followed up with feedback on each objective. The Basic Viewer Development (BVD) service is open to viewers from any background.

The cost for the BVD service is $40.00 per block of ten taskings. To subscribe, just contact us and we will provide you with an application.

Applied Viewer Development Service

This is our ongoing viewer development and project-work platform for advanced, experienced viewers. The Applied Viewer Development (AVD) service goes beyond the BVD service by providing significant critical feedback on various process and content aspects of sessions turned in. Critical feedback is in the form of written evaluations commenting on how and what the viewer did, and on the informativeness of the data obtained. Additionally, a cumulative, statistical profile of each viewer's work will be compiled and furnished to each viewer on a regular basis. This is not only another form of feedback, it is an absolutely essential aid for the analyst to gauge or anticipate the accuracy of each viewer's data within the controls and methods of blind analysis.

The tracking and profiling of viewers and their work also shows us how the entire group of AVD viewers are doing relative to the kinds of objectives viewed and to altered or newly introduced techniques. This enables TDS to make decisions about directions to take for overall viewer development, and for improving the TDRV system. Viewer's sessions may also be used in studies to determine things about RV related phenomena. What we learn through the work of participating viewers will be disclosed to them so that they may further benefit from our joint cooperation.

The AVD service is based on viewers subscribing to blocks of ten taskings on which they turn in completed RV sessions for evaluation and feedback. Taskings cover a wide range of objectives, from the entirely verifiable to the partially unknown. Some are part of larger, multi-objective projects. Because an important reason for running this service is to bring viewers to the point where they can work for TDS on client-based projects, tracking and profiling viewers and their work is absolutely necessary. Viewers in the AVD service who are interested become eligible to work on paid projects when their level of proficiency has reached a predetermined point, and as clients come to employ our fee-based applied RV services.

The AVD service is potentially open to experienced viewers from any controlled remote viewing background who are interested in applying their skills towards becoming "operational." Non-TDS viewers are accepted into this service on a case-by-case basis following consultation with us to make sure they properly "plug in" to our procedures. Contact us if you were trained outside of TDS and this service is of interest to you.

The cost for the Applied Viewer Development service is a nominal $100.00 per ten-session block. To subscribe just request an application,

send it back to us, and we will then contact you to provide specific details on how to get started.

A Word on Remote Viewer Development and the Big Picture

We see remote viewing as a field that needs to be developed and contributed to by many players. One cannot talk about developing remote viewing systems and their associated techniques without talking about developing remote viewers who will test and use them. To be interested in seeing how far controlled RV can be taken is therefore to be interested in seeing how proficient and masterful viewers can become. For that reason, we are not proprietary with TDS trained viewers, and encourage them to work on their own projects with other viewers from TDS or any other school of training or thought, and to pursue whatever associations and working relationships they see value in. It will be a compliment to TDS if our students advance the field in any way. If controlled remote viewing is to be a legitimate and respected field, then we should all contribute to it based upon the value of our ideas and the efficacy of our work.

Lottery Group

We have started a lottery group which has been RVing the "Georgia Lotto" and the multi-state "Big Game" every week. The participants are using the "fingers" technique (which utilizes kinesthesiology—biomuscular feedback) to remote view the correct picks. We are compiling the numbers and statistically choosing the most likely combination. Any winnings are split evenly between everyone participating that week. We buy only one group ticket per lottery drawing.

The group consists of viewers trained at TDS, CRV-trained viewers, Farsight trained viewers, Psi-Tech trained viewers, and the people who learned the fingers technique in the weekend workshops. The more people that join the group, the better the results have been! Group energy seems to help the process. So far our winnings have far outweighed our investment. (Our investment is a whopping $1 each lottery drawing!) In the month of February 1998, our earnings have been in excess of $338.00 per participating viewer.

Currently we have 24 members in our first group, 24 members in our second group, and a third group with 10 members from the Washington DC workshop. I am not adding any new groups at this time, due to time constraints.

The Lottery Group Winnings During March 1998:

Each group purchased three tickets per week—one for each of the lotteries targeted.

For Lotto Group 1: (24 members)

$5	6 Mar 1998
$187	7 Mar 1998
$100	10 Mar 1998
$5	13 Mar 1998
$5	14 Mar 1998
$1	24 Mar 1998
$1	31 Mar 1998

GRAND TOTAL WON:	$304.00
TOTAL SPENT ON TICKETS:	$13.00
NET EARNINGS:	$291.00

For Lotto Group 2: (22 members)

$150	21 Mar 1998
$100	24 Mar 1998

GRAND TOTAL:	$250.00
TOTAL SPENT ON TICKETS:	$13.00
NET EARNINGS:	$237.00

For Lotto Group 3: (10 members)

$1098	28 Mar 1998
$5	31 Mar 1998

GRAND TOTAL:	$1103.00
TOTAL SPENT ON TICKETS:	$13.00
NET EARNINGS:	$1090.00

The Fingers Method for Determining Lottery Numbers

Your body is a powerful remote viewing tool—not everything occurs in your mind! You can train your fingers to access paraconscious data concerning numbers. This method utilizes kinesthesiology (biomuscular feedback).

Step 1: Assign a number from one to 0 to each of your ten fingers, starting (with your hands palm down in front of you) with your left pinky finger, and moving till your right pinky finger. So, your left pinky = 1, your left ring finger = 2, your left middle finger = 3, etc., your right thumb = 6, your right middle finger = 8, your right ring finger = 9, your right pinky finger = 0. Take a few minutes and feel each finger individually while thinking of the number it is associated with.

Step 2: Choose a lottery drawing that you would like to target. For example, say you choose the "Daily 3" lottery - on a clean sheet of paper draw three circles to represent the lottery "balls" and inside each circle draw a line.

Note: Drawing a representation of the balls isn't magical in any way—it seems to help for psychological reasons.

Step 3: Place your hands, palm side down, on the table in front of your paper.

Step 4: Look at the first line on your paper. One of your fingers will twitch, or will feel different from the others in some way. Some viewers report that they feel an "energy spike" down the finger in question. Some viewers will feel one finger become numb. The feeling seems to vary from person to person, so practice a bit until you can recognize the signal. Some viewers "just know" which finger it is. Write down the number associated with that finger above the first line.

Note: Say the lottery balls can have double digit numbers. Just draw two lines inside each lottery ball and do each digit individually. If the number on the ball is one digit—say "8"—then the first digit should be "zero" and the second digit should be "8."

Repeat until you have used all the lines.

This technique can be used to access other numerical information such as telephone numbers, geographical coordinates, etc.

Multi-Agent Systems and Remote Viewing by Prudence Calabrese (March 3, 2003)[97]

On the possibility that remote viewers form a distributed intelligence network with potentially new and as yet unknown emergent properties.

What if there was more to Remote Viewing than what is commonly known? What if there was added dimension? What if there was an explanation for all of the extraneous information in a Remote Viewing session? What if someone, somewhere got the whole picture?

What if it wasn't Remote Viewing at all but something else? Quantum Viewing may be a more appropriate term.

What if a session can be many things at once, depending on how you look at the data, who's doing the tasking, what their intention is and whether the session enters a communications channel like a fax machine, or a website or a copier. A channel wherein the session can be captured and married with other sessions too numerous to count so something other than the intended purpose emerges?

Emergent behavior is another term for self-organization, where simple processes by multiple single agents lead to complex results. Scientists developing models for artificial intelligence have looked at human traffic patterns, ant colonies, flocks of birds, heart cells, synchronized fireflies, and other forms of coordinated group activity as a way of discovering how groups of independent animals, or cells can create sophisticated and complex patterns and behaviors that appear to be much greater than the sum of their parts.

One of the examples used time and time again in the discussion of emergent behavior is that of the ant colony. By herself, a worker ant is by no means a brilliant intellect. But thousands of ants in a colony, each carrying out simple daily activities, can together build structures that human engineering cannot duplicate. They will organize their food storage areas and their dumps to be optimally apart. They will place their queen in the safest possible location. Ant colonies mature over generations, their structures becoming more stable and more organized. No one ant is smart enough to know how to create a sophisticated society. Yet a colony full of

ants can create structures and societies that not only outlast any member, but also improve over time.

We live in a world full of such systems. Our bodies are comprised of countless cells that operate in unison, each cell unaware of the existence and behavior of others, yet each contributing to the health, well-being, and activity of the entire system. Even individual cells have thousands of genes that together manage its life and cycle. From traffic patterns to teenage peer pressure, emergent intelligence behaviors give rise to fascinating and unusual complexities.

Emergent behavior has also been noted in the study of consciousness, with some researchers postulating that consciousness itself is an emergent behavior stemming from human social interaction.

The “Hundredth Monkey” phenomenon is a description of a type of emergent behavior. It means that when a limited number of people learn a new behavior, it may remain the conscious property of these people. But there is a point at which if only one more person learns the new behavior, the consciousness field is strengthened so that this new awareness is picked up by almost everyone. Some remote viewers feel this principle is in effect within the field of remote viewing, and increasing individual awareness of the validity of remote viewing is creating a phenomenon where it is becoming easier to learn and recognize remote viewing abilities.

If this is true, then remote viewers are part of an incredible and building multi-agent system. This type of system exists when multiple parties—in this case remote viewers—work independently or in small groups, but the actions of each party contribute to an overall effect, pattern, or behavior.

One key feature of these systems is that new members adapt to the characteristics of the system, more than the system accommodating to the changes offered by any new member. Similarity between individuals is what results in the spread of culture across any group, and a diversity of opinions is reduced as individuals are exposed to a preponderance of majority arguments. In other words, as people interact, they persuade one another of things, they teach each other, they mimic one another, with the result being that they become more similar.

This adaptability can have a dark side, if the weight of the network favors a particular activity or point of view that is resistant to diversity or change. In the case of remote viewing, new viewers may not know what they’ve been adapted into, as the outward behaviors - exercising one's

intuition in new and exciting ways—becomes the central focus for any individual. It is the rare remote viewer who questions the cultural conditioning occurring on both the physical and paraphysical levels, but like any other social dynamic, the result is remote viewers becoming more similar in attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

A distributed intelligence network is a multi-agent system where each individual participates in some form of cognitive value to the entire network, whether the individual is aware of this or not. Such a network of remote viewers would exhibit new and surprising emergent behaviors. One can attempt to predict what types of patterns, attitudes, and functions such a system would display over time. One can say for certain, however, that a network of remote viewers would be more effective as an intelligence gathering tool if the individuals were so similar that they used specific methodologies developed to keep them working essentially in unison. The less the data collection method is questioned or challenged, the more robust the network is.

But perhaps the most interesting question is how such a system could be utilized by certain determined members or by outside observers who recognize the potential inherent in the system. Since a group of remote viewers could function as a distributed intelligence network, there could be ways to gather the bits of intelligence generated by individual remote viewers and to use these bits of data.

Just some examples of ways that a multi-agent network of remote viewers could be effectively used include:

- **Multi-Tasking Remote Viewing Data**

The collection of data from such a system would be simple, and could be done through electronic means. Remote viewers could be given feedback on their sessions, but then new tasks could be assigned to the data, unbeknown to the viewer. For example, a remote viewer completes a task. The feedback is “The Mona Lisa,” but a second task is assigned such as “The Kennedy Assassination,” and this second task is not revealed to the viewer.

The easiest way to accomplish such tasking is to use the collected data as Wild Card sessions. A Wild Card is a session that has been completed by a remote viewer, but without a tasking yet being assigned to the session. These have been shown to be as effective as prior tasked sessions.

Sessions can not only be double-tasked in this manner, but can be triple-tasked, quadruple-tasked, etc. TDS has done extensive research in the area of multi-tasked sessions, including using sessions from outside remote viewing groups and individuals. We have noted that each time a new task is assigned to a pre-assigned session, that the data then reflects both (or more) taskings, but it becomes slightly cloudy, as if the mind is struggling with finding language and imagery suitable to answer both (or more) taskings.

By collecting sessions from many hundreds, if not thousands, of remote viewers, over time, and using them as Wild Cards for multi-tasking purposes, one would not need highly trained or skilled viewers. The copious amount of data would lend itself to a type of pattern-finding meta analysis which could answer specific questions without having to know any particular viewer's strengths and weaknesses.

- **Remote Influence Enhanced (RI Enhanced) Sessions**

Remote Viewers whose sessions are used in such a multi-tasking method could be remote influencing themselves or others as they view, by a simple task written by an outside party. Viewers in these cases may experience uncomfortable physical and mental sensations during or after viewing.

It should be noted that the initial tasker in these cases may not be aware of any outside taskers or activity, but could be a simple agent in the system, just as the remote viewer is.

- **Subtle Group Maneuvers**

Since agents in a distributed intelligence network look to other agents for clues on behavior, actions, ideas, and thoughts, some agents could have seeded an initial network with thoughts that would carry through the life of the network, including ideas on how remote viewing works, who makes a good remote viewer, etc. Since remote viewers are trained to observe and recognize non-local information, these agents could have set up particular telepathic memes that would be difficult to discern on a conscious level.

- **Future Session Tasking**

Future session tasking can also be executed by writing a task where the remote viewer has not yet viewed and has no assigned tasks yet for the future. The tasker could assign "The next session that Viewer X completes"

to any particular objective/target, resulting in an effective double-tasked or RI enhanced session.

- **Hijacked Sessions**

Any session collected and then used for something else, without permission of the remote viewer, can be considered a hijacked session. Multi-tasked and RI Enhanced sessions can be hijacked sessions.

One counter thought would be that a viewer's intent could allow them to steer clear of being used in this way. However, if a viewer's intent is to describe the objective/target, and the viewer adds the proviso to each and every viewing that they will view only the objective/target assigned by a specific tasker, is there any evidence that this works? There have been no controlled studies along those lines, and there would be no way to evaluate data to determine if there are no further taskings placed on the data unbeknown to the persons running the experiment. There is the added reality that on the psi level a viewer may perform differently in a controlled experiment (intended to measure the limitations of specific tasking directions involving intention,) than in a true hijacked session situation.

Intention does not operate only in the realm of individual conscious decisions. There is also group intent, subconscious intent, spiritual intent, and so forth, through many layers; and many mysterious layers when paraconscious activities are involved. No one really knows what is occurring when we "remote view" or can even account for consciousness and our minds in general. We do, however, know that sessions can be multi-tasked and hijacked.

It is our hope that by being aware that a multi-agent network of remote viewers exists, (regardless of whether any group or institution intended to develop such a group,) its members will be able to shape it along proper parameters where individuals are not being used for the surreptitious benefit of others.

Final Notes:

This paper is a small part of a much larger work I've developed and I hope that it is a springboard for thought and discussion on the current status and future of the field and culture of remote viewing. The idea within this short essay is the primary reason I've decided to suspend all activity at

TransDimensional Systems, and by extension, the Larger Universe, Bananaslam, and Aurora Bomb websites.

Note: This document may be found online at: http://www.dojopsi.info/pjrv/topics/tdslargeruniversecalabreseessayforref.shtml

Endnotes

Endnotes for Preface

1. The Larger Universe web site was taken down in 2003 but documents posted there are available via the Wayback machine, a digital archive of the Web.

2. Many books and web sites present this evidence. As the best single source for those who doubt there is anything to the phenomena, I suggest Leslie Kean's, *UFO's: Generals, Pilots and Government Officials Go on the Record*, a book recommended by Dr. Michio Kaku, Professor of Theoretical Physics at the City College of New York.

Endnotes for Introduction

3. For an overview of remote viewing see "What is Remote Viewing?" in Part Two.

4. Brown had studied with one of the former U.S. military intelligence agents.

5. "May says "McMoneagle could correctly identify a target 'just under 50 percent' of the time when presented with five possible options. Using chance alone, he says the best outcome would be just 20 percent."

http://www.newsweek.com/2015/11/20/meet-former-pentagon-scientist-who-says-psychics-can-help-american-spies-393004.html

Joe McMoneagle writes: "Accuracy is difficult to measure. Operationally, it is a measurement of whether or not you gave someone the answer they were looking for. You could make 50 or 60 statements, the majority being unverifiable, but if you provided that one fact they were looking for, then you would be considered accurate. In truth, accuracy should only be measured in a laboratory, scientifically. That way, both the target and the circumstances of the "viewing" can be scientifically controlled. The scientists present know how much you said, how much of what you said was right, how much of what you said was wrong, and, usually, how much you could have said but didn't. My average under these circumstances ranged between 65 and 75 percent."
http://www.firedocs.com/remoteviewing/joe/9806-pw/

Endnotes for Chapter 1

6. Swann, Ingo, *Everybody's Guide to Natural ESP: Unlocking the Extrasensory Power of Your Mind* (1987) Bantam Books, New York.

7. Sketches and drawings in remote viewing sessions run the gamut from little or no resemblance to very accurate representations. Sometimes the viewer will get only the overall shape or "gestalt".

8. This was confirmed by Simeon Hein, who witnessed the drawing. Personal communication.

Endnotes for Chapter 2

9. http://www.firedocs.com/remoteviewing/misc/TDS-methods.pdf

Prudence Calabrese, Aurora Bomb: Street RV, Lesson 3.

Endnotes for Chapter 3

10. Thirty-eight members of the cult were found dead on March 26, 1997 in a mass suicide. Two members who helped them carry out the suicides remained alive and in 2017 said that in 1997 the group thought remote viewing was "baloney" and it had played no role in the suicides.

11. Calabrese 2002, p. 117.

12. Calabrese 2002, p. 159.

13. TDS had been preceded by The Unit and The Discovery Project, which were short-lived formations. There is no documentation about what led to the reorganizations. Personal communication from John Vivanco.

14. To this day, no company has matched the TDS payroll. Remote viewing is not 100 percent accurate and providing services for commercial clients requires a very skilled operation. The two leading firms at this time appear to be the Husick Group in Seattle and the IRIS group in Paris.

15. Some sources outlining CIA and other agency involvement abroad in coups, sabotage, etc. There are plenty more.

https://www.sott.net/article/273517-Study-US-regime-has-killed-20-30-million-people-since-World-War-Two

https://www.amazon.com/CIAs-Greatest-Hits-Real-Story/dp/1878825305

Excerpts at: http://www.thirdworldtraveler.com/CIA%20Hits/CIA_GreatestHits.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Intelligence_Agency

http://www.alternet.org/story/58164the_true_and_shocking_history_of_the_cia

Endnotes for Chapter 4

16. The points will be presented as Pru delivered them.

Endnotes for Chapter 5

17. Excerpts from this session are included in an article I wrote for Daz Smith's E-zine, 8 *Martinis*. Free download of 8 Martinis at http://www.eightmartinis.com/8-martinis-issue1

Endnotes for Chapter 6

18. Later, in 2002, Mike Faber started a program called 10/20. The purpose was to screen new people so that only the students who did very well were invited into Bananaslam.

19. Some disclosures were held back because of security reasons and some clients required full non-disclosure, even to viewers. John Vivanco, personal communication.

Endnotes for Chapter 7

20. TDS Bulletin Boards – online discussion forums

21. Actual spelling is Clarabell, which enhances the literal accuracy of the impressions.

Endnotes for Chapter 8

22. As of spring 2017, Courtney Brown and the Farsight Institute are still active.

23. Years later John Vivanco established a group called Right Hemispheric, which uses the TDRV methodology. John can be reached through the web site: http://righthemispheric.com/

24. It is still the case that no remote viewing company or organization has a public demonstration team, with the exception of Joe McMoneagle. However, several viewers have posted videos of themselves remote viewing live; e.g. Dick Allgire and Daz Smith.

25. See for example: http://nymag.com/nymetro/news/sept11/features/5615/

http://www.sfweekly.com/news/the-view-from-here/

26. John Vivanco, personal communication.

27. Primary sources for the history of PsiTech are Smith 2005 and Marrs 2000, p 145.

28. Smith 2005, pp 425-26.

29. Marrs 2000, p 160.

30. Ed May and Paul Smith wrote pieces countering and exposing the biases of the CIA-commissioned "AIR Report". May 1996. Smith 1996.

31. http://www.firedocs.com/remoteviewing/yada/vwr/

32. In the essay, Pru was referring to a transformation of fundamental values, not a political revolution.

33. Vivanco 2016, pp 68-78.

34. Frontloading occurs when the viewer is told something about the objective. Ordinarily TDS viewers were given only a number (e.g. 3265 8178) and were told nothing at all about the objective.

Endnotes for Chapter 9

35. Knosomatics is a term coined by Don Walker: "I wanted to imply that our method was to gain knowledge through the process of focusing awareness on our body, with the purpose of gathering and reporting the information that our bodies were experiencing during our psychic inquiry." The Larger Universe web site described the concept this way: "From the roots Knosis (mind/knowledge) and Soma (body)—which refers to our integrated, holistic practice of using our intellect, mind, and body to achieve what we believe is the next generation of remote viewing and similar paraconscious techniques. Our approach uses not only data gathering techniques to describe a remote objective, but also utilizes communications skills, intuitive body knowledge, as well as new analytic methods which recognize our abilities to relay and record non-local experience."

36. John Vivanco, *The Time Before the Secret Words*.

37. Joe McMoneagle works in tandem with his wife, who facilitates the tasking to keep Joe blind to the target.

38. Excepting John Vivanco's Right Hemispheric, which uses the TDRV system.

Endnotes for Chapter 10

39. Name of convenience given to the objective.

Endnotes for Chapter 11

40. "Psychic Ops" by Geoff Gray http://nymag.com/nymetro/news/sept11/features/5615/

"The Feds' Psychic Spies" by Anthony Lobaido http://www.wnd.com/2001/12/12036/

41. Author A. Hepler, personal communication.

42. Called a Target Reference Number (TRN) by other groups.

Endnotes for Chapter 12

43. A free downloadable online E-zine by Daz Smith.

44. Of note, the CIA, a prime sponsor of the Star Gate program, took part in one of the worst abuses of psychological and physical experimentation – the MKUltra program. http://www.alternet.org/news-amp-politics/10-worst-abuses-psychiatric-and-psychological-professions-american-history

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_MKUltra

45. "Unconscious" is the preferred term when used in a scientific context, but informally in remote viewing venues "subconscious" is used much more often.

http://www.health.harvard.edu/blog/unconscious-or-subconscious-20100801255

46. http://www.lookingglassnews.org/viewstory.php?storyid=5187

http://www.collective-evolution.com/2016/01/18/us-air-force-successfully-uses-human-with-out-of-body-abilities-to-locate-a-lost-plane-in-africa/Schnabel 1997, p 215.

47. See sources cited in Chapter 3.

48. I have a great deal of respect for Ed May's views. His assertion, however, probably does not tell the whole story. Hal Puthoff, one of the founders of the Star Gate program, is reported to have said an agency wanted to use SRI work to kill people. We have no way of knowing they did not and given the history of the CIA, the distinct possibility exists they did use remote viewing for heinous purposes.

49. FireDoc Archive 09 August 21 to September 5, 1997, p. 141.

50. http://www.irva.org/remote-viewing/ethics.html

51. It is significant that viewers in each nation respected the work of the other. See May, *ESP Wars*, 2014.

Endnotes for Chapter 13

52. http://www.realityuncovered.net/blog/2009/01/ingo-swann-remote-views-a-ufo/

53. Swann 1998, pp 73-74. His book *Penetration* contains more alleged direct experiences of aliens as well.

54. Ed Dames and Courtney Brown were slammed for similar impressions. There is widespread belief that the early work of these two made it certain that mainstream science, media and institutions would link remote viewing with UFO's, a subject that was (and still is) widely ridiculed.

55. http://www.pruwatch.com/faq.html

Endnotes for Chapter 14

56. James Spottiswoode: http://www.jsasoc.com/docs/JSE-LST.pdf

Spottiswoode claimed (2014) that a larger data set did not show a period of accuracy corresponding to 13:30 LST.

57. I have not been able to find out what differentiated a Com1 or Com2 matrix from other matrixes in TDS practice.

Endnotes for Chapter 15

58. Kathy Kasten passed away August 7, 2012. http://ufotrail.blogspot.com/2012/08/kathy-kasten-dead-at-72.html

59. PEAR—Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research http://www.princeton.edu/~pear/

60. Quote from Kathy Kasten's notes.

61. Prudence Calabrese, June 19, 2002. Star Gate discussion list.

http://www.firedocs.com/remoteviewing/humor/remote-viewing-quotes.cfm

62. Simeon Hein, Ph.D., was a student at Farsight at the same time as Pru Calabrese. Simeon is the proprietor of the Mt. Baldy Institute and he has produced many videos about Resonant Remote Viewing. To this point, these are the most watched set of RV videos on YouTube.

63. Link to the Ronson film, which has a segment on Pru http://canadianliberty.com/?p=16034. For a sceptic's dismissive analysis of this incident see http://www.skepticforum.com/viewtopic.php?t=22107

64. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Olson

65. As far as I know, Skip Atwater has never received criticism for this possibly 'unseemly' introduction of the unclothed human body into the field.

66. VWR archive, Paul H. Smith, Dec. 29, 2001.

Endnotes for Chapter 16

67. http://www.cbsnews.com/news/mind-games-26-04-2002/

68. Published in 8 *Martinis* as "What Was That Thing in the Sky Over Oakland, California in November 1896?"

http://www.eightmartinis.com/eight-martinis-issue-7

69. http://www.dojopsi.info/pjrv/topics/thesundaytimesmagazineukpaystdsandpruavisit.shtml

70. Kathy, personal communication.

Endnotes for Chapter 18

71. Vivanco 2016, p 235.

72. The essay "Multi-Agent Systems and Remote Viewing" is printed in Part Two.

73. Joe McMoneagle has had a very successful business and consulting enterprise. No one comes close to him in terms of level of achievement and longevity in the field.

Endnotes for Chapter 19

74. http://www.dojopsi.info/pjrv/topics/tdslargeruniversecalabreseessayforref.shtml

75. Prudence Calabrese, March 5, 2003, Larger Universe website.

76. Displacement occurs in Associative Remote Viewing (in which there are usually two targets or photos), when the viewer receives impressions from both targets or from the target that corresponds to an event that did not occur. For example, the viewer draws a large animal, which resembles a photo of a tiger and this photo has been associated with a win by the Kansas City Royals. If the Royals lose the game, displacement has occurred. The viewer got impressions of the wrong photo.

77. A post by viewer Kainan from this period. Further posts of hers are cited below.

78. Brown 2005, p 129.

79. Simeon Hein video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OfAStNZqJQ0

80. Post by Gene Smith.
http://www.dojopsi.info/pjrv/topics/retrotaskingexperimentno2part2.shtml

81. There are differences of opinion over whether Skip Atwater, Stephen Schwartz or Russell Targ first formulated associative remote viewing.

82. P.J. Gaenir founded the important web portal TenThousandRoads (TKR) and maintains the FireDoc archives, which are a unique and invaluable record of remote viewing posts, and the source for several quotes used in this book.

83. Others usually mentioned as among the very best are Ingo Swann and Pat Price.

84. http://www.firedocs.com/remoteviewing/RVEditorials-010.cfm

85. Vivanco 2016, pp 256-57.

Endnotes for Part 2

86. http://wolfe.ucd.ie/lab/pdfs/lander_nature2001.pdf

87. https://www.theguardian.com/science/2012/sep/05/genes-genome-junk-dna-encode

88. http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2994187/Mystery-alien-genes-Scientists-discover-DNA-NOT-ancestors-say-change-think-evolution.html

89. "Remote Viewing Meets the Mystery of Oak Island"
http://www.eightmartinis.com/eight-martinis-issue-11

90. "A 'rule of thumb' that has been derived over the years through extensive analysis suggests that about a third of any response will match about a third of any target" (Edwin C. May, Ph.D., "Anomalous Cognition: Two Protocols for Data Collection and Analysis"
http://www.lfr.org/lfr/csl/academic/whitepapers.html

91. Bob Durant was a remote viewer trained by Ingo Swann. When he saw I had posted about Oak Island, he wrote me and we exchanged impressions and sessions.

92. The Phoenix and Sirius Yahoo groups were precursors of the Aurora Remote Viewing Group.

93. http://www.criticalenquiry.org/oakisland/index.shtml

94. The following have also been reported to have been found: Boatswain's whistle, nail and washer and nut, metal fragments, fragment of brass at 174 feet by Becker Drill (imbedded in putty-like blue clay 10 feet below surrounding bedrock). Bits of metal in Borehole 10. Crude low carbon steel type produced 200 to 300 years ago. Fragments of metal encrusted with cement and hand forged wire (Truro Company), boxes, iron plate found below wood. Small fragments of a gold chain allegedly found… B lankenship artifacts: pieces of chain. Re the beach: Found layer of eel grass and coconut fiber (husks) at beach. Built cofferdam. Dug up beach. Found a series of 8" diameter box drains. Formed a fan. Converged into one central location. A storm came along and destroyed their cofferdam. Various underground passages and underwater empty spaces.

95. "The Curse of Oak Island" completed its fourth season in early 2017.

96. May refer to "faster than light" models.

97. The document may be found online at: http://www.dojopsi.info/pjrv/topics/tdslargeruniversecalabreseessayforref.shtml

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